

THE TIMES

No. 65,270

THURSDAY MAY 18 1995

Ministers disown MP who used Seb Coe's name



Wiggin: no comment
after tiring day

Wiggin faces suspension in sleaze row

By Philip Webster, Political Editor

**Caravans
beans and
peanuts
make food
for fun**

TIMES change imperceptibly. Ten years ago, when I was in Parliament, this week's tale of the Coe amendment they forgot to tell Coe about would have raised only a ripple. The scene (had Mr Coe been there at the time) would have been played out in the Members' Smoking Room...

By Matthew Parris

some damn caravanning outfit. Sir Timothy Bouldless-Guille: Ruddy cheek! Doubt whether Jerry's in it for the caravanning. (General hilarity). Where is he?

And that is as far as it would have gone. There would have been some concern lest the story interest the HP Sauce column in Private Eye, or even Points of Order in The Guardian, but the story itself would not have seemed important. The atmosphere was different, then.

A SENIOR Tory MP was last night facing suspension from the Commons and the fury of his colleagues after embroiling the Conservatives in fresh allegations of sleaze only days after the Nolan committee proposed rigorous new rules on MPs' conduct.

Angry and despairing Tory MPs and ministers disowned Sir Jerry Wiggin after he admitted that he had used the name of a colleague, Sebastian Coe, to promote an amendment to legislation in which he had a financial interest.

The Prime Minister is understood to regard his behaviour as indefensible and is likely to condemn it if questioned in the Commons today.

The Speaker, Betty Boothroyd, said that she was "seriously examining" the allegations, and it appeared inevitable last night that they would be referred to the Commons privileges committee, which only a month ago suspended two Tory MPs who had been involved in the "cash-for-questions" affair.

Tory and Labour members of the committee said they regarded the apparent breach as even more serious than talking money for questions because, if it were proved, Sir Jerry would have impugned the honour of the Commons as a whole. One said: "If people cannot believe the names they see on amendments, we have lost all credibility."

A punishment at least as severe as the 20-day suspension imposed on one of the MPs in the earlier inquiry is likely. Some Labour MPs were even talking of expul-

sion, although Commons sources played that down. As the "cash-for-questions" storm broke at Westminster, the morale of the Conservative parliamentary party took another severe blow with the death of one of its most popular members, Geoffrey Dickens. The resulting by-election, and expected Labour victory, in his Littleborough and Saddleworth constituency will cut the Tory majority in the Commons to nine.

Tory MPs expressed sympathy for Mr Coe, MP for Falmouth and Camborne. Sir Jerry, MP for Weston-super-Mare and a former Defence Minister, put his name to an amendment to the Gas Bill because Mr Coe is a member of the standing committee scrutinising the Bill. In fact, Mr Coe should not have had his name appended to any amendment on the Bill because he is a parliamentary private secretary.

"Sir Jerry is a paid adviser to

the British Holiday and Home Parks Association, a lobby group for caravan site owners, and his amendment related to the supply of gas to mobile homes. Asked by the Channel 4 programme *Dispatches* why he had used another MP's name instead of putting his own on the amendment, Sir Jerry, 58, replied: "I prefer not to. I think it is better not to put down amendments in which one has an interest because one cannot be on the committee to declare that interest."

That apparent admission that it was not the first time he had used the tactic was seized upon by Labour MPs yesterday. Ann Taylor, the shadow Commons leader, pressed for an inquiry. "The House has taken action against those members who we know took cash for questions," she said. "It now appears that we need to investigate the issue of cash for amendments because any action of this kind is very clearly in breach of the existing rules."

Mrs Taylor said that Sir Jerry may have used Mr Coe's name "to avoid drawing attention to the fact that that amendment was related to his financial interest, and from what the member has indicated that this may not be the only occasion on which this has happened."

Miss Boothroyd told her: "Sir Jerry is not in this country at the moment. In spite of that I am seriously examining the situation and I shall do so with all speed."

Mr Coe said last night: "I had no knowledge that any amendments had been tabled to the Bill in my name and when I learned that this was the case I ensured they were withdrawn immediately."

The row came as the Commons prepared to debate today the Nolan report on standards in public life. Stephen Dorrell, the National Heritage Secretary, who was the only Cabinet Minister to comment on the subject, appeared to wash his hands of Sir Jerry. "If it's true that one member put down a question or amendment on behalf of another member without the other member's consent, then I'm obviously not here to defend that, and I'm not going to," he said on BBC Radio.

Sir Jerry refused to comment yesterday during his trip to South Africa with members of the Commons agriculture committee, of which he is chairman (Michael Hamlyn writes from Cape Town). He said: "I have had a busy and tiring day and I am not going to make any comment until I have seen the articles and the associated material."

Politics, page 10
Leading article, page 21



Coe: sympathy from fellow Tory MPs

Commons loses a colourful giant

By Alice Thomson, Political Reporter

THE Commons lost one of its most loyal, backbench characters when the Tory MP Geoffrey Dickens died yesterday after a long battle against cancer.

At a time when MPs are accused of being bland, identikit career politicians, Mr Dickens, 63, was renowned for his straight talking and his colourful life. He had held his seat, which covers the Manchester commuter belt as well as scattered villages in the Pennines, since 1983.

Although gravely ill for nearly a year, he insisted on turning up at the Commons for crucial votes. He died with his family at his bedside.

A daunting 18 stone, he gained a reputation for being Westminster's most brilliant "rent-a-quote". He ridiculed the BBC for replacing the

"offensive" spotted dick on its canteen menu with spotted Richard and he called for a ban on dangerous teddy bears.

But he also had an extremely serious side and was staunchly right-wing in his views. He did much to highlight the issue of child sex abuse, calling for castration for rapists and tabled a Bill to restore capital punishment.

He campaigned against witchcraft and defended the royal family against "underhand, disgraceful and sleazy" intrusion by sections of the press, and was a dedicated constituency MP.

Last night John Major praised his zest for life: "Geoffrey lit up any room he was in."

Obituary, page 23

Judge clears house transfer anti-tax schemes

By Anne Ashworth

THE High Court yesterday backed a tax-avoidance scheme that could cost the Exchequer hundreds of millions of pounds a year.

The scheme allows parents to transfer the family home to their children, much reducing or wiping out the inheritance tax to be paid on their estate. The parents stay in the property as tenants.

The Inland Revenue said it would appeal against the ruling, made on behalf of the estate of Lady Ingram,

who was the widow of Sir Herbert Ingram. The case had been brought by the Inland Revenue Commissioners. The Exchequer collects £1.4 billion of inheritance tax a year, 45 per cent of it from property passed on to the next generation. The tax is payable at 40 per cent on estates worth £154,000 and more.

Yesterday's hearing in the Chancery Division of the High Court was the culmination of a six-year battle between the taxman and the executors of the estate of the late Jane Ingram, who in 1987 transferred the land and

buildings she owned near Twyford, Berkshire, to a family trust. She was given a 20-year rent-free lease on the property, and lived there until her death in 1989. The beneficiaries of the trust are her sons Michael and David Ingram and a grandchild, Christopher Palmer-Tomkinson.

The taxman had maintained that the lease granted by the trust was invalid and that the transaction contravened the Finance Act, 1986. The Act states that a "gift with reservation", where the donor continues to benefit from the asset, is subject to

inheritance tax. Mr Justice Ferris agreed that the lease was invalid, but said that granting a lease had not been necessary for one was created the moment the freehold was transferred.

On the "gift with reservation" question, the judge ruled that the leasehold interest in the property was entirely separate from the freehold interest. "Lady Ingram gave up much in economic terms," he said. "She was no longer able to sell the freehold of the property and spend the proceeds on herself." She had only the lease, which Continued on page 2, col 5

Franc falls for Chirac

The franc fell 3 centimes after Jacques Chirac assumed the French presidency, making no mention of his commitment to monetary strength. The appointment as prime minister of Alain Juppé, his pro-European lieutenant, is likely to signal he has no intention of moving away from the EMS... Page 14

Labour hints at Bank freedom

A Labour government may allow the Bank of England to set interest rates to try to reassure the financial markets about the party's commitment to low inflation... Page 25

Prison nip

The Rev Ron Cook, 44, a prison chaplain who smuggled vodka and whisky into jail, resigned after magistrates had fined him nearly £2,000... Page 3

40 degrees colder in just 12 days

By Michael Horsnell

UP TO 2in of snow fell in the Pennines and the Welsh hills yesterday as temperatures plunged to 41F (5C), down from 81F (27C) only 12 days ago. The average for May is now about the norm, according to the London Weather Centre.

An inch of rain fell in the Midlands and parts of southern England, in some areas the first measurable rainfall this month. Police helped drivers after the Wye burst its banks between Bigsweir and Redbrook, Gloucestershire.

The change in the weather is because the wind direction has reversed, from southern Europe to the Arctic. Weathermen predict more sun today, but chilly with showers.

Forecast, page 24

Pay threat to nurses over vote to end ban on strikes

By Jeremy Laurance

THE nurses' pay battle intensified last night after the Government threatened to abolish their independent pay review body if they vote to end their no-strike pledge.

The move by Gerald Malone, the Health Minister, inflamed already-angry nurses, who accused the Government of a knee-jerk reaction.

In a letter that astonished nurses' leaders by its intransigent tone, Mr Malone warned the Royal College of Nursing that the decision by its annual congress to call a ballot on abandoning its no-strike pledge was "an extremely serious step".

In a thinly-disguised threat to the college's 300,000 members, he said that it could jeopardise the 11-year-old agreement for determining nurses' pay. Since 1983, annual pay increases for RCN members have been determined by their own independent review body.

Christine Hancock, leader of the RCN, declared herself enraged by the intervention. She told the congress: "This is the most outrageous letter I have received in my time as general secretary."

Amid shouts and cheers, the congress passed a vote of no confidence in the Health Minister by 463 to one.

The historically moderate college is to ballot its membership next month on the congress's proposal to change its constitution to allow limited industrial action. The result is to be presented to an emergency meeting on June 28.

Mr Malone said in the letter, addressed to Miss Hancock, that the history of the review body was rooted in the "long standing consensus" that there would be no industrial action... I trust that when you go out to ballot your members, you will draw their attention to the logical implications of going down this route."

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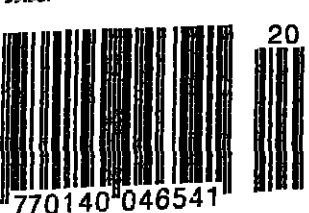
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Major and Santer clash over EU opt-outs



Santer: frank exchange

By NICHOLAS WOOD AND JAMES LANDALE

FRESH tensions arose yesterday between Britain and Brussels after more than an hour of talks at 10 Downing Street between John Major and Jacques Santer, President of the European Commission.

With the Commission president publicly calling for an end to the "pick and choose" approach underpinning British policy towards next year's European summit, the Prime Minister brought home to M. Santer the importance he attached to Britain's opt-outs from the social chapter and the final stage of economic and monetary union and its national veto.

His remarks at the private session were a clear reminder to Brussels that the Government would not be deflected from the search for a multi-speed, multi-track Europe in which member states will be free to decide both the pace and direction of their European destiny.

Although Downing Street officials later played down talk of a rift and denied that the two men had openly

clashed over M. Santer's rejection of an *à la carte* Europe, they conceded that the Commission president was well acquainted with the Mr Major's views. M. Santer said on BBC radio before the meeting: "I can't see that we can have an extension of the situation of pick and choose, a Europe *à la carte*."

Differences also emerged during the talks over Britain's quest for an agreement on repatriation of powers to nation states at the intergovernmental conference. M. Santer said after the meeting that although the Commission was not seeking to extend its empire, repatriation was "not possible" because the other member states would never accept it.

But Downing Street officials said that although the Commission had a voice at the conference, it had no vote. It would be up to member states, not the Commission, to decide the balance of power between national capitals and Brussels. "Brussels can say what it likes," one aide said. The

talks were described as "friendly and constructive" and they found common ground in less contentious areas such as enlargement of the Community to the East, the need for a further assault on fraud and bureaucracy, and the importance of boosting competitiveness and jobs.

But with the Cabinet close to agreeing proposals designed to give a greater weight to big countries on the Council of Ministers, to clip the wings of the European Court and to strengthen the involvement of national parliaments in European decisions, a gulf is opening up between the agendas being championed in London and Brussels.

David Davis, the Minister for Europe, outlined key items on the British shopping list when he told MPs the Government wanted "a fairer voting system, better budgetary discipline, an enhanced role for national parliaments and a further entrenchment of subsidiarity".

Mr Davis tried to reassure Tories by saying that the federalist tide was abating. The talks took place against

the background of fresh evidence of the pressure on Mr Major from the Tory Right to risk confrontation at the intergovernmental conference. The Thatcherite Conservative Way Forward Group published a manifesto calling on the Government to set out a positive alternative to M. Santer's "federalist vision".

"The party won't wear another Maastricht in 1996. We need more than opt-outs. Net retrieval of power for the nation states is the only way in which a wider Europe can be attained," Barry Legg, author of the paper and Tory MP for Milton Keynes South West, said.

Earlier M. Santer had clashed with Lord Tebbit, the former Cabinet minister, who accused him of being an unelected civil servant who was setting Europe on a course to destruction by trying to create a United States of Europe.

M. Santer rejected the charge, saying: "Our history would not allow that. We have to take account of the national identities and of the cultural identities of each nation."

NEWS IN BRIEF

Mayhew will talk to Adams in America

Sir Patrick Mayhew will hold brief talks with Gerry Adams in Washington next week when they attend an investment conference hosted by President Clinton, a Government source confirmed yesterday.

The talks will go some way to meeting Sinn Féin's demand for a meeting with the Northern Ireland Secretary as its price for further discussions at Stormont with Michael Ancram, the Northern Ireland minister. Sir Patrick will hold substantial talks only when progress has been made on decommissioning IRA arms.

A high-ranking Irish government source said yesterday that London's stance on arms was unlikely to pay dividends. Decommissioning "won't happen in the short term but in the long term. It should not be allowed to become a make-or-break issue in the context of the talks."

Prostitutes win rape case

A man has been found guilty of raping a prostitute and indecently assaulting another after the first private prosecution for rape in England. Rape victims have sued for compensation, but there was no precedent in England or Wales for a private criminal prosecution for rape. The two women, who cannot be named, went to the home of Christopher Davies, 44, of Margate, Kent, to provide sexual services for cash. In separate incidents he threatened them with a knife and took obscene photographs. Maidstone Crown Court was told. He will be sentenced later.

Stalker gives evidence

John Stalker, former Deputy Chief Constable of Greater Manchester, told a court that he was removed from an inquiry into the RUC because his report was embarrassing to those who appointed him and could affect talks in Northern Ireland. He was speaking as a witness for Kevin Taylor, a former friend who is suing Sir James Anderson, then Chief Constable of Greater Manchester, for malicious prosecution and conspiracy to harm. Mr Taylor, 63, alleges that Sir James tried to convict him of a criminal offence in order to discredit Mr Stalker.

Livestock plea to vets

Veterinary surgeons have been urged by an animal welfare group not to sign export certificates for livestock. Joyce D'Silva, director of Compassion in World Farming, said: "It is extraordinary that vets can sign, knowing the fate to which most of the animals are condemned." Sir David Naish, president of the National Farmers' Union, said: "I would be concerned by any suggestion that vets should be instructed to block a trade that has been declared lawful."

NHS profits warning

NHS trusts are making millions of pounds out of health authorities by investing money paid in advance of treatment, the Commons Public Accounts Committee said yesterday. The committee warned trusts that this left them in danger of allowing the management of profit-making investments to distract them from providing patient care.

Police 'losing drugs war'

Keith Hellawell, Chief Constable of West Yorkshire, said yesterday that, for the children who grew up over the past 10 years, soft drugs were as much part of their culture as tobacco had been to his generation. At an Association of Chief Police Officers drugs conference he admitted that the battle to stop children using drugs was not being won.

Howard backs armour

The issuing of body armour to every police officer was endorsed yesterday by Michael Howard, the Home Secretary, but he rejected pleas for extra cash to pay for it. He told the annual conference of the Police Federation: "Any chief constable who wishes to make body armour available to all officers will certainly have my support."

Spanish teaching urged

Schools were urged yesterday to teach Spanish rather than French as part of a drive to boost trade with Latin America. Richard Needham, the Trade Minister, said French was difficult to teach and was not the language of world business. "Spanish is easier and it's a gateway into French anyway," he said.

Lloyd Webber's Picasso

Sir Andrew Lloyd Webber admitted yesterday that he was the mystery buyer who paid £18 million for a Picasso painting at a New York auction. The composer of hit musicals including *Sunset Boulevard* said the picture, *Angel Fernandez de Soto*, had been brought to London for his art foundation and would be loaned to museums.

£5m left to charities

A reclusive widow has left nearly £5 million to charity in her will. Alice Hawkins, who lived alone in a modest flat at Southbourne, Dorset, died last month aged 92. Apart from personal bequests, most of her £4,887,973 gross goes to 30 charities, including nine dealing with animals. Her nominated charities will receive an average of £161,700 each.

Nuclear sub refit work may return to Rosyth

By MICHAEL EVANS, DEFENCE CORRESPONDENT

THE controversial decision by the Government two years ago to end all nuclear submarine refit work at the Rosyth dockyard in Scotland may have to be reversed, Roger Freeman, Minister for Defence Procurement, admitted last night.

Rosyth lost its nuclear work when ministers selected its rival dockyard at Devonport for the £5 billion Trident submarine refit contract. All other nuclear submarine maintenance work was also to be concentrated at Devonport.

To compensate Rosyth and save jobs, the Government guaranteed to give the Fife yard enough work on surface warships for 12 years. Now,

however, it is possible that Rosyth may have to be given nuclear submarine refit work because of extensive modifications needed at the nuclear refitting docks at Devonport. Refits on the older Swiftsure class nuclear submarines are also taking three months longer than planned because of required safety standards.

Peter Whitehouse, development director of Devonport Management Limited (DML), which runs the Plymouth yard, said the modification work on the nuclear submarine yard had had to be brought forward to be in line with legislation on safety standards.

He said that if a decision was taken to send nuclear submarines to Rosyth for refitting, DML would seek further work on surface warships at Devonport to safeguard the workforce of 3,800.

In a written Commons answer, Mr Freeman admitted that the refitting programme was facing serious disruption and some submarines could be returned to Rosyth. No decision has yet been taken.

The Rosyth yard welcomed the announcement, saying it was encouraging. However, David Clark, Shadow Defence Secretary, said the move was "a monumental government cock-up. The Government's lack of planning has put at risk the security of the nation and they have wasted millions of pounds of taxpayers' money," he said.

Gordon Brown, the Shadow Chancellor, who is Labour MP for Dunfermline East, called on the Government to apologise for its mistakes. He said: "This move has been forced on the Government by its own errors. The Government must now admit its mistake over taking work from Rosyth and Malcolm Rikind [the Defence Secretary] should apologise for his errors."

The announcement comes at a critical time for the dockyards. A decision on the sale of Rosyth and Devonport is expected this summer.



Bishop Holloway in Edinburgh last night, where he said he had been misinterpreted by the tabloid press

Bishop defends view on adultery

By RUTH GLEDHILL, RELIGION CORRESPONDENT

EVANGELICALS yesterday condemned the Anglican Bishop of Edinburgh, who had appeared to offer a relaxed view on adultery. The Most Rev Richard Holloway, the senior figure of the Scottish Episcopal Church, defended his views, arguing that adultery was a sin but he was trying to find ways of helping people to avoid it.

He said he was trying to put the argument in terms of the evolutionary

and psychological background at variance with a modern society in which relationships were disintegrating. "One can even sympathise. I think, with the moral dilemmas that humans get into," the bishop told BBC Radio Scotland.

The bishop had found himself at the centre of a storm after he implied, in advance of talks on sex and Christianity, which began last night in Edinburgh, that adultery was a natural state.

The Rev Clive Calver, director general of the influential Evangelical Alliance, said it would be "morally disastrous and

irresponsible" for the Church not to condemn adulterous affairs. He accused the bishop of "undermining the Seventh Commandment with an escape clause from the commitment to fidelity within marriage".

Last night, speaking at a hastily convened press conference in Edinburgh, Bishop Holloway said his remarks had been misinterpreted by the tabloid press and ruefully reflected that he had been "stitched up". He had half-fared the consequences of what he took to be uncontroversial remarks to a local journalist.

MPs' food for fun Tax avoidance plan

Continued from page 1

the wind was free. Perhaps a turbine in front of Mr Gummer might solve Britain's energy needs for decades.

"There's an old adage," junior minister Robert Atkins told an MP who asked about the cost of the Environmental Agency, "that if you pay peanuts, you get monkeys." A number of fingers opposite pointed at a possible example. Stumbling on through the laughter, Atkins said "We're in the business of getting very large monkeys..."

"I suggest you start again," said the Speaker.

"I know exactly what I am," gibbered Atkins.

But they don't: not Wiggins, not Atkins, not Liberal Democrat Matthew Taylor whose "Madam Speaker, I've had pensioners in tears seeing me" bore no hint that he understood the laughter. And not Frank Dobson, either. He

paused fatally after "As someone who has always supported the provision of wide open spaces..." with no inkling that a Tory shout "between your ears" was inevitable.

Not Sir Paul Beresford, either. Yesterday he told Sir Patrick Cormack (C. Mid Staffs) that a recent debate had proved a "cross-party love-in" and he regretted that Cormack had missed it. Colleagues know that where there is Sir Patrick there is a love-in. No-one else is needed.

No, and not even Robert Jones, one of the most sure-footed of Major's up-and-coming junior ministers.

Labour's Tony Banks complained that 2,000 homes in Newham had no inside loos. Jones replied that housing grants could be generous: £2 million had been allocated to Sandwell in the Midlands.

"It's a long way to go to the lavatory," whooped Banks.

Continued from page 1

he described as a "wasting non-assignable asset, incapable of realisation".

Tony Foreman, of the accountants Pannell Kerr Forster, was surprised that the judge had chosen not to follow precedent in which similar transactions had been declared invalid. Mr Foreman, author of the guide *Don't Pay Too Much IHT*, to be published this month, cited the Ramsey case in which the Inland Revenue succeeded in setting aside a transaction, proving it to be artificial and having no purpose other than tax avoidance.

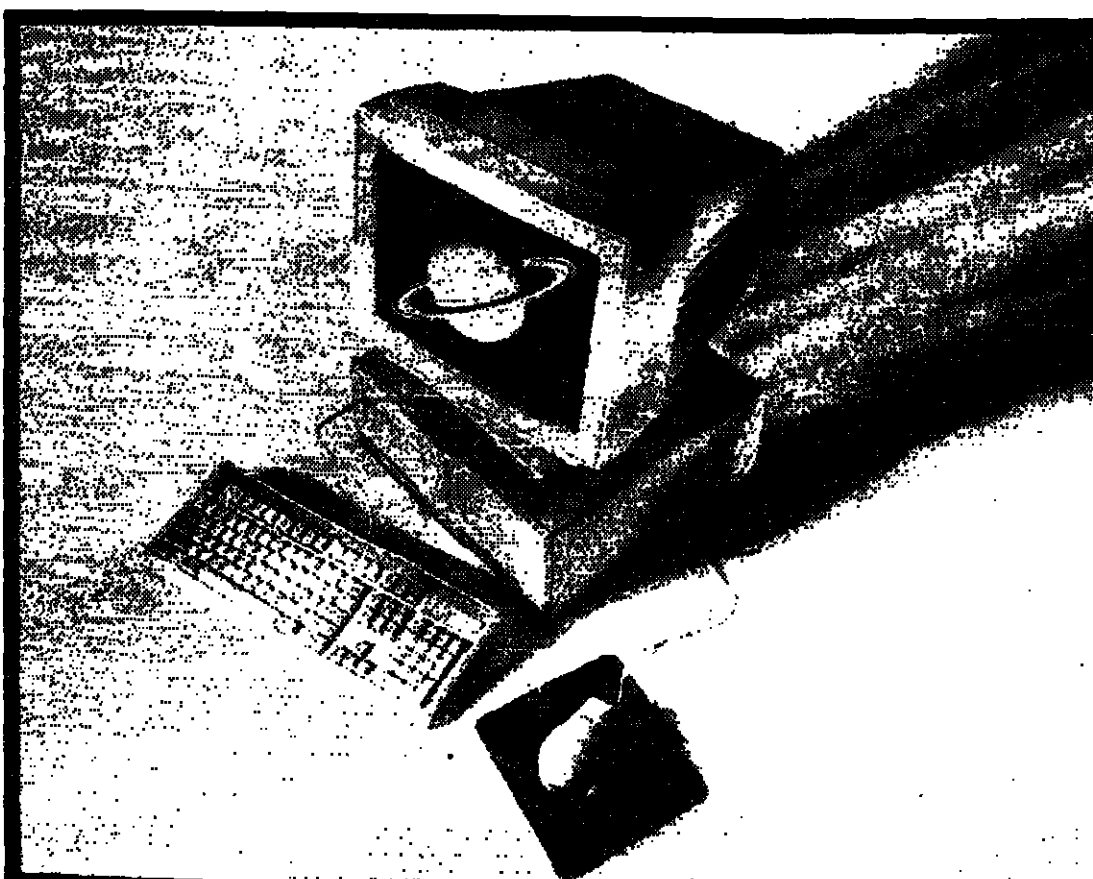
Although the Inland Revenue will appeal against the new ruling, it is predicted that such inheritance-tax avoidance schemes will regain the popularity they enjoyed in the late 1980s.

Lady Ingram's complex inheritance tax scheme was de-

vised by her lawyers. The freehold of her property was first transferred to her solicitor, Michael McFayden. He then granted her a lease and transferred the property to the family trust.

The ruling adds fuel to the arguments over long-term residential care for pensioners. Thousands of elderly people are forced to sell their homes to cover fees for residential care, as only those with less than £8,000 of capital qualify for state help. The capital threshold includes their home.

Elderly people may argue that the ruling implies that they can transfer the freehold to their children, putting them below the threshold. However, Sally Greengross, director-general of Age Concern, said that the case "did not mean that property could be disregarded for the purpose of paying for long-term care or in the assessment for benefits".



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Chaplain smuggled alcohol into jail for psychopath



Cook hid vodka and whisky in chapel cupboard

BY RICHARD FORD, HOME CORRESPONDENT

A PRISON chaplain who smuggled vodka and whisky into jail for a violent prisoner resigned from his post yesterday. Earlier this week magistrates fined him nearly £2,000.

The Rev Ron Cook, 44, kept the alcohol in plastic soda bottles in a chapel cupboard at Blundeston prison, Suffolk. He sold it at twice the shop price to a prisoner acting as a middleman for a violent inmate described in court as a schizophrenic psychopath.

Cook, an American-born Church of England minister, claimed in court that he had been frightened into supplying the alcohol because the schizophrenic prisoner threatened violence and said that he had a brother who knew where the chaplain lived.

Cook, who worked at St Andrew's parish in Willesden, north London, and St Barnabas's in Northolt Park, London, before becoming a chaplain,

hopes to get another post as a priest. He said yesterday: "I am handing in my notice. I do not want to go into the details of the case. What happened was a lapse of judgment. It is something I really regret."

A chaplain at the jail since March 1990, Cook was caught when the middleman reported him to prison staff. He was suspended from the £25,000-a-year post while police investigated. He pleaded guilty at Lowestoft Magistrates' Court on Tuesday to three charges of supplying alcohol and was fined £1,950.

Ian Pells, for the prosecution, said Cook had smuggled alcohol into the Category B jail, which houses 380 inmates, on three occasions. He received £20 from a prisoner for half a bottle of vodka and £70 for two bottles of Glenmorangie malt whisky. "He was at a loss to explain it but when pushed he gave details about his financial difficulties and

thought that might have something to do with it."

James Hartley, representing Cook, who graduated from St Stephen's House, Oxford, had been living in fear after an inmate demanded spirits.

"He was told this prisoner was a schizophrenic and that he had connections on the outside. He was told the prisoner had a brother who knew where he lived. He was very fearful and felt he had to do what the prisoner asked," he said.

Cook had initially tried to refuse to help the prisoner but agreed when told he would pay double the normal price. He smuggled the vodka into the prison in small plastic bottles because prison rules banned inmates from having glass, which could be used as a weapon. The inmate bought two bottles of whisky with £70 given to him by prison staff and Cook was arrested shortly afterwards, Mr Hartley said.

In Judge Tumim's last report on

the jail, Cook's chaplaincy team was praised for its commitment and effectiveness. The chief inspector of prisons said that the "spiritual needs of inmates were well cared for".

A Prison Service spokesman said that staff were trained to deal with incidents of inmates threatening them. "The situation could have been dealt with by moving the prisoner. But it is essential the member of staff talks to someone about it."

A Roman Catholic priest has apologised for hitting a six-year-old boy on the head for throwing stones. Father Phil Sumner of St Wilfrid's, Hulme, Manchester, said that he was ashamed of his action but added: "We are left with no redress for unruly children."

Fr Sumner, who has led inner-city campaigns for social justice, caught Lee Walsh throwing stones at the windows of his church, converted from a play-centre three years ago. The child ran crying to his mother, Maxine Gray, at their home and

minutes later she returned with him demanding an explanation. Mrs Gray said: "My son was distraught and I could hardly believe it when he said the priest had hit him on the head. I know he was throwing stones, but he is only six. When I confronted Fr Sumner he apologised immediately."

Fr Sumner said: "In frustration, I flipped him on the back of the head. It was not done with the intention of hurting him and certainly inflicted no damage. It was done in the heat of the moment. And in the frustration of having no redress, you find yourself doing something you do not agree with."

"In a school, there is absolutely no excuse for hitting a child because there are other forms of discipline available. But as a member of the public on the street, there is absolutely nothing you can do. The police can't act, many parents don't act and you are left with a feeling of complete frustration."

Gun enthusiast shot by six-year-old in Stallone film replay

BY A STAFF REPORTER

A GIRL aged 6 accidentally killed a gun enthusiast while acting out a scene from a Sylvester Stallone video she had been watching, a coroner's inquest was told yesterday.

Bryn Price, 64, a grandfather, had handed the Magnum revolver to the girl, believing it to be unloaded. He collapsed after she pulled the trigger and fired a .357 bullet into his throat. She watched as he clutched his neck, only moments after borrowing the weapon to mimic a scene from the comedy *Stop! Or My Mom Will Shoot*.

Mr Price, a retired electrician, kept an armory of licensed weapons locked in a steel cabinet at his home, the inquest at Merthyr Tydfil, Mid Glamorgan, was told. His wife Sheila, 60, said in a statement: "Bryn was very interested in guns and belonged to several local gun clubs. He was always extremely careful when handling the guns. He would never clean them with people around, and he never pointed them at anyone." She said she heard a

loud bang while the girl was visiting their home at Aberbargoed. "I rushed and saw Bryn sitting on the stairs with his hand on his neck. I could see blood and he was trying to speak but no words came out. The girl was very distressed and she said, 'I didn't mean it. I didn't know.'"

Mr Price, a father of six, was rushed to hospital but died later. The girl told detectives: "I had been playing with the guns and I wanted to play the Sylvester Stallone film. I didn't know there were bullets in the gun and I shot it." The film, which carries a Parental Guidance certificate, is described as an action comedy.

The gun was fired from less than 2ft, the inquest was told. Philip Walters, the coroner, who made an order preventing the girl from being named, recorded a verdict of accidental death.

He said: "This was an extremely unfortunate accident. I cannot piece together how someone with his experience and knowledge of fire

arms let a loaded pistol come into the hands of a six-year-old child. Mr Price was meticulous and very careful. It can only have been an error of judgment."

After the hearing gun enthusiasts warned of the dangers of giving firearms to children. Anthony Morgan, secretary of the Welsh Target Shooting Federation, said: "I know this man's family and his death is a tragedy. But I know most of us in the shooting fraternity would regard his actions as very foolish. There is no way this gun should have been given to the young girl."

"When we are given our gun certificates it is stressed that access to the firearms should only be given to authorised people. Many children have a fascination with guns but they have to be treated with the utmost respect. One of the first things you do when you take a gun out of a box is to check the action to make sure it is not loaded. I've never heard of a case like this in 30 years. Shooting is a very safe sport when guns are treated properly."



Carl Hughes arriving at Merthyr Tydfil Crown Court yesterday

'Manager killed by shoplifter died a hero'

BY KATHRYN KNIGHT

A SHOP worker who saved a woman customer from a knife-wielding shoplifter paid for his courage with his life, a court was told yesterday.

Duncan Clarke, 34, was "calmly and cynically stabbed" by Carl Hughes, 19, as he pushed the 52-year-old woman out of his path as he fled store detectives.

Mr Clarke, a baggage manager at Littlewoods in Cardiff, intervened when he saw the shoplifter screaming and making threats. He was stabbed in the chest with a 3in blade, and died hours later in hospital. Merthyr Tydfil Crown Court was told. Mr Hughes, from Rhondda, Mid Glamorgan, denies murder.

Mr Clarke had died a hero, John Rees QC, for the prosecution, said. "He screamed in agony and fell to the floor pumping blood. He was only a small man in stature, but he was a big man in courage and his sense of public duty."

He said that Mr Hughes had been on a shoplifting spree in Cardiff city centre with a 15-year-old accomplice, who cannot be named. They were seen behaving suspiciously in a sports shop before going into the Littlewoods

store, where a plainclothes store detective saw them putting gifts in his pockets.

They were walking out when David Lloyd, a security guard, stopped Mr Hughes and escorted him back into the shop. He broke free, and ran, shouting and swearing, to an escalator, Mr Rees said. "He was knocking customers out of the way and shouting that he had a knife. Witnesses saw him holding the knife and shouting, 'Come on then' to Mr Lloyd."

The trial continues.



Clarke: saved customer

Woman takes ICI to job tribunal over rights for adoptive parents

BY PAUL WILKINSON

A WOMAN who was told she could have six months off work to bond with her newly adopted child was dismissed after her employers at the chemicals company ICI reneged on their promise, an industrial tribunal was told yesterday.

Janet Alderson, 38, formerly a £19,000-a-year computer specialist with the firm, is making what is believed to be the first claim of its kind by an adoptive mother for rights granted to natural parents. Her claims of sex discrimination and unfair dismissal, which are supported by the Equal Opportunities Commission, are denied by the com-

pany. Mrs Alderson told the tribunal in Teesside near the ICI complex where she worked for 14 years that she was forced to choose between her career and the welfare of her newly arrived two-year-old daughter.

Mrs Alderson, from Redcar, Cleveland, married in 1986 but was unable to have children after a hysterectomy. When she and her husband, Stephen, began adoption procedures in 1991, her section manager and the personnel department agreed she could have six months' unpaid leave while the child settled in.

Natural mothers received the same length of maternity

leave, but on full pay. When the adoption came through in March last year Mrs Alderson said she was told the situation had changed. She was told that if she could not work while looking after the child she should leave.

She told the hearing: "I wasn't given a choice about leaving - it was an ultimatum. It was made plain that if I wasn't able to fulfil my work obligations I would have to take severance pay." She was made redundant and given almost £21,000.

She said: "I never thought adoption would be the end of my career at ICI but that is what has happened." She

claimed she was given two days to consider redundancy. "I felt I was cornered. ICI was work but my daughter was my life. I was told the maternity document I received might have been valid in 1991 but it wasn't at that time."

Tim Russell, for the company, said the maternity agreement was not a binding document, but simply a "framework". He said ICI knew of the adoption opportunity but had no legal obligation to continue employment. Mrs Alderson is still employed at ICI, working through an agency as a part-time graphic illustrator.

The case continues.

SATURDAY IN THE TIMES



Creation explained
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MAGAZINE

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THE CHELSEA FLOWER SHOW
IN

WEEKEND

Student in naked leap reprimanded

BY A STAFF REPORTER

THE Oxford student who jumped naked into the River Cherwell during May Day celebrations will not be disciplined, her college said yesterday.

St Hilda's was reported to be considering taking action against Jocelyn Witchard, 22, after her early morning leap was deemed to have damaged the college's reputation. She added to their embarrassment the next day by posing nude in *The Sun* beneath the headline: "The Girl from St Hilda's". Her mother was later quoted as saying she thought her daughter had "made fun" of her college.

However, reports that the second-year English student could be sent down or lose the scholarship she was awarded after her first-year exams, proved unfounded. A spokesman for the all-female college said that Ms Witchard would keep her scholarship and her college place. Her chances of going on to post-graduate study had also not been affected.

Ms Witchard had an interview with Miss Elizabeth



Witchard: apologised

Llewellyn-Smith, the principal of the college, on Tuesday, the spokesman said. "She was reprimanded by the college for her recent conduct and has given an undertaking about her future behaviour. No further action will be taken. As far as the college is concerned, the incident is now closed."

Last night Ms Witchard was starring in a charity fashion show at Oxford Town Hall organised by students to raise money for the homeless charity Shelter.

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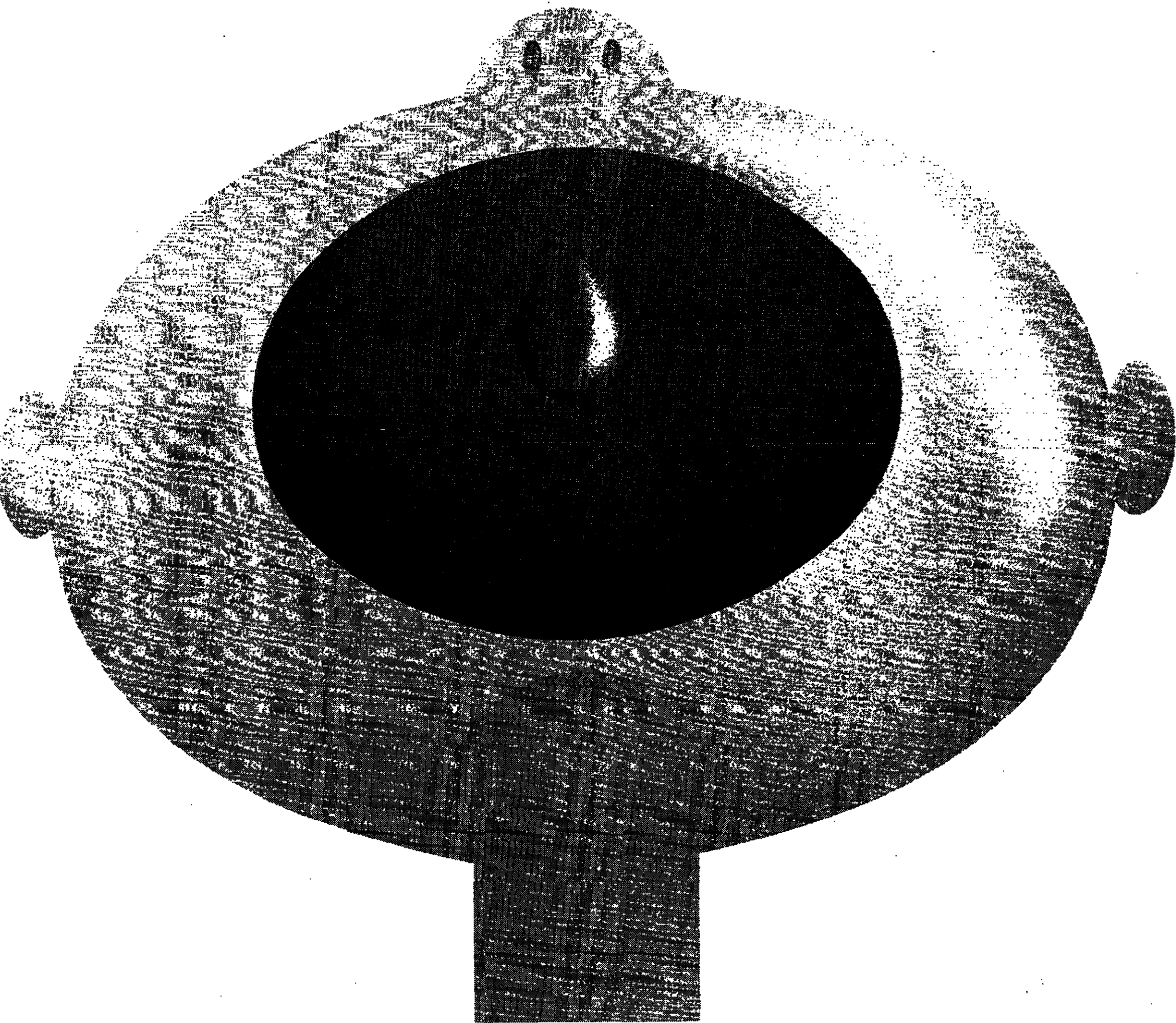
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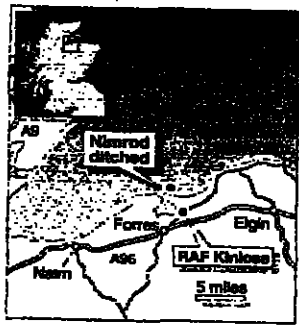
Crewman praises pilot of ditched RAF Nimrod

By A Staff Reporter

THE co-pilot of the RAF Nimrod that ditched in the Moray Firth said yesterday that he owed his life to the outstanding flying skills of Flight Lieutenant Art Stacey, who controlled the landing of the 90-ton aircraft after two of its engines caught fire in mid-air.

Flight Lieutenant Pat Hewitt, 49, said he thought the seven-man crew were going to die as the aircraft hit the water at 120mph with its two starboard engines ablaze. He told a press conference at RAF Kinloss: "Art did an outstanding job. He is unquestionably the best pilot in the Nimrod team. If it was not for his skill, we would not be having this meeting today. He saved seven lives. We lost the aircraft, but that was going to go anyway."

The crew suffered only minor injuries. Flight Lieutenant Stacey, also 49, is still recovering in hospital, along with Master Air Electronics Operator Andy Lawson. The other crew members were named



yesterday as Flight Sergeant David Rimmer, Flight Sergeant Steve Hart, Flight Lieutenant Dick Chelu and Master Air Electronics Operator Stu Clay. Flight Sergeant Hart and Flight Sergeant Nick Lambert, a helicopter winchman who suffered fuel burns, were released from Dr Gray's Hospital in Elgin yesterday. Flight Lieutenant Hewitt, a father of two, said that the engine fire started half an hour into the Nimrod's first flight since undergoing a stringent maintenance check that had lasted six months. The aircraft was flying at 15,000ft and at 120mph when

fire broke out in the No 4 engine and spread to No 3 engine on the starboard side. "The wing subsequently caught fire and was glowing red hot," Flight Lieutenant Hewitt said. "There were particles coming off and a few explosions which we could hear in the cockpit. It was a catastrophic blaze and we tackled it with internal fire extinguishers which made no impression at all."

"Nothing we were going to do was going to put it out. We operated all the fire procedures but they made no difference at all. "We headed towards Lossiemouth but it was clear we were not going to make it to the runway and the decision was taken to ditch. I then put out the Mayday call."

Only four minutes later the aircraft hit the water tail first and bounced twice before coming to a halt. "It all happened in slow motion," Flight Lieutenant Hewitt said. "We knew from the training roughly what was going to happen and went through all the checks and procedures.



Flight Lieutenant Pat Hewitt, right, with Squadron Leader Bob Sommerville, pilot of the rescue helicopter. All the Nimrod crew survived

There was a lot of noise and we couldn't understand what was going on on the intercom because there was so much excitement. "I was not actually scared — I know that sounds strange. But I thought I was going to die. I thought 'This is the end for me.' I braced myself, I was

thrown around a bit, but once we came to a halt, I realised we were all up and running. "The cockpit was half full of water and immediately we stopped there was a strong smell of fuel. I thought it was going to catch fire at this stage and it would be difficult to get through the cockpit and get to

the exit. Fire was my greatest fear." He scrambled on to a liferaft and was winched to safety by a rescue helicopter. "I was very lucky," he said. "It was a total relief when the chopper pitched up alongside." The Nimrod crew had to paddle the liferaft away from

the stricken aircraft to allow the helicopter to get low enough to pick them up. There was also the danger of the disintegrating plane exploding. "But the downdraft was actually blowing us back to the aircraft and we had to paddle even harder." Videos of the wreckage tak-

en by the helicopter crew are being studied by experts for clues to what caused the fire. Flight Lieutenant Hewitt said that he would be happy to return to his squadron at RAF Waddington and resume flying in Nimrods as quickly as possible. "That's what I get paid to do."

Deportee 'was first gagging at home'

By Richard Duce

JOY GARDNER, the illegal immigrant allegedly killed by three police officers, was the first person to be gagged at their home address during a deportation, the Old Bailey was told yesterday.

Inspector Robert Gibb, who was in charge of Scotland Yard's Alien Deportation Group (ADG) at the time of the attempt to deport Mrs Gardner back to Jamaica in July 1993, said that in the 18 months to her death she had been used only six times during 139 deportations.

Mr Gibb, who ran the ADG from 1987 until his retirement last year, said that to his knowledge it had never been necessary to gag anyone with adhesive tape at their home.

Mrs Gardner, 40, is said to have suffocated after tape was inserted into her mouth and wrapped around her head to stop her from biting the officers who went to her home in Hornsey, north London, to escort her to Gatwick Airport. The court had earlier been told that 13ft of adhesive tape was used.

Der Sergeant Linda Evans, 42, PC Colin Whitby, 48, and PC John Burrell, 43, all deny the manslaughter of Mrs Gardner, who died in hospital three days after the incident.

Several former and serving ADG officers told the court yesterday that it was no secret some deportees were gagged when they tried to bite officers, who were frightened of contracting Aids or hepatitis B. Mr Gibb said that of the six cases where people had been gagged before Mrs Gardner's death, half had been on board aircraft and the others on the way to an airport. The hearing continues.

US judge releases mother of dead baby

By James Bone

A BRITISH woman accused of murdering her newborn baby in New York and trying to smuggle its body home in a plastic bag was released on bail yesterday after eight months in an American jail.

Caroline Beale, 30, from Leytonstone, east London, trembled violently as she was led handcuffed into court. She replied to the judge's questions with one-word answers. When she emerged, still trembling, on the courtroom steps, she said: "I am very relieved. I would just like to thank everyone for the help they have given me."

Asked if she had a message for her parents, she said: "Just tell them I love them and I miss them and everyone else as well." Peter and Daphne Beale are expected to fly to New York at the weekend to be reunited with their daughter.

Judge Hanophy of the State Supreme Court granted bail of \$75,000 (£50,000) secured by her parents' home in Chingford, east London. He ordered Miss Beale to stay in New York state until the next hearing on June 14 and confiscated her passport. She is to attend twice-weekly psychiatric sessions and the prosecution has ordered a psychiatric evaluation. The trial is expected to start in the autumn.

Miss Beale denies second-degree murder. She is accused of suffocating her daughter in a Manhattan hotel room while on holiday with a man believed to be the baby's father. She was arrested in September as she tried to smuggle the baby's body aboard an Air India flight to London.

Sloths swam in ancient oceans

By Nigel Hawkes, Science Editor

CREATURES that would not have been out of place in the pages of *Alice in Wonderland* inhabited the coasts of Peru five million years ago.

The discovery of the remains of a huge sloth that seems to have lived on seaweed is described by two fossil specialists in this week's *Nature*. The creature, given the name *Thalassocnus natans*, lived on the shore but, unlike its modern descendants, was well able to swim.

Dr Christian de Muizon, of the French Institute for Andean Studies, in Lima, and Dr Greg McDonald, of the Hagerman Fossil Beds National Monument, in Idaho, say the creature spent most of its time on shore but entered the sea to feed on sea-grasses or seaweeds. Though not a fast swimmer, the ancient sloth had a tail that it used to keep its head in the water, and hind limbs for paddling. It shared the sea with a rich

fauna belonging to more than 50 families, including fish, crocodiles, birds and mammals. The sea-going sloths were very common.

Among their odder companions was a walrus-like whale. The fact that the sloth lived in a desert makes it clear that their food came mostly from the sea.

All the other mammals found in the fossil beds in the region are recognisably marine species, while the sloth is not. Today's sloths live in the trees of central and south America, hanging upside down from the branches.

These could not have done so, the authors say, partly because there were no trees, and because small differences in the shape of their bones suggest they were adapted for swimming. In particular, the shape of the jaw suggests that the creature had powerful lips for grazing on sea-grasses.

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OFT calls for regulation of prepaid funeral plans

By Sara McConnell

THE Government was urged to introduce legislation without delay yesterday to protect people who pay for their funerals in advance. The Office of Fair Trading gave warning that there was "serious potential for fraud, mismanagement and overselling" of funeral plans because of the lack of regulations.

Sir Bryan Carsberg, Director-General of Fair Trading, also called on ministers to tighten existing industry codes of practice on marketing and selling to prevent plan providers and funeral directors from unsolicited marketing in nursing and residential homes. He said: "There is concern that people may believe the plan has been endorsed by the home. There is also concern about pressurised selling."

Charities and nursing homes should be prohibited from endorsing prepaid funeral plans, in some cases in return for a fee or commission, Sir Bryan said. He singled out the charity Age Concern, which had put itself in an "invidious" position by endorsing plans from Chosen

MAIN POINTS

- Statutory controls to protect money in prepaid funeral plans should be introduced without delay.
- All money invested in plans should be held in trusts with independent trustees.
- Safeguards needed to stop companies making inappropriate withdrawals from the fund.
- Codes covering selling and marketing of plans should be strengthened.
- Unsolicited marketing of plans to nursing home residents and hospital patients should be banned.
- Charities and nursing homes should be prohibited from receiving commission for endorsing plans.
- Explanations of prices should be clearer.

Heritage, one of the largest providers. Age Concern said yesterday it would look again at its link with the company, but said that it had had no complaints since the tie-up in 1988. It said all money was protected and the scheme was regularly monitored.

To date, an estimated 150,000 prepaid funeral plans have been sold involving investments of £130 million. Under the plans, people — mostly "over 70 and of limited means" — pay an average lump sum of £1,000 to cover the costs of their funeral.

An in-depth investigation by

the OFT has revealed that there are no legal safeguards for money invested in the plans. The OFT has also uncovered evidence that plans are being sold unsolicited to residents in nursing homes and patients in hospital. Charities and nursing homes are in some cases being paid commission by plan providers for endorsements.

Funds do not have to be held separately from funeral plan operators' other income and often are not. The OFT discovered that even in cases where a trust has been set up for planholders' funds, it is some-

times for the benefit of the company itself. There is nothing to stop a company in difficulties withdrawing customers' funds and using them for its own benefit. If a plan operator collapses, customers almost certainly face losing their investment.

Two companies have already failed, leaving insufficient funds to pay for funerals. An estimated 50 customers of the two companies with a total of about £50,000 invested were rescued by another provider.

Sir Bryan called on the Government to bring in legislation requiring all funds to be put into trust immediately they are received. The trustees should be independent of the company and consumers should be able to claim if the plan provider collapses. The trust should also be revalued regularly to make sure there is enough money for funerals.

The OFT found no evidence that elderly and vulnerable people were being "oversold" more elaborate funerals than they wanted. But it identified that as a potential problem after companies in America were discovered overselling "luxury" coffins for £2,500.



George V: pigeon fancier

Miner's bird pips Queen's pigeon

THE Queen has been pipped at the post by a miner in a league table of top pigeon fanciers (Joe Joseph writes).

Jake Cotterill, whose bird beat a royal racing pigeon into second place, has been crowned "The Pigeon King". His bird, Jake's Dream, ring number 88X05985, outpaced the best from the Queen's flight.

Mr Cotterill, a 44-year-old miner at Bilsdorp Colliery, Nottinghamshire, keeps 120 pigeons in his back garden.



Jake Cotterill with Jake's Dream, which outpaced the best of the Queen's flight

He said: "She's got some damn good pigeons but I've beaten her a few times."

John Clements, who draws up the Euro-Pigeon Year Book league table, said: "The Queen is a top pigeon fancier. She doesn't scrape out the lofts herself but she takes quite an interest."

The royal runner-up, known only by its ring number 92ER0072, is one of 200 pigeons the Queen keeps in the Royal Lofts on her Sandringham estate. She is

also patron of several racing societies and has done her bit for national pigeon contests by presenting challenge cups.

But when competition time came, 92ER0072 failed to deliver and was placed second to Jake's Dream after two races, from Llewellyn in the Shetland Isles (510 miles) and from Perth (291 miles), during the North Road Championship Club season last year.

The Royal Family's association with pigeons dates back

to 1886 when King Leopold of Belgium made a gift of racing pigeons to the Prince of Wales, later Edward VII. George V subsequently developed a racing loft.

Should the Queen fancy a few racing tips, she could by buttonholing Mr Cotterill when he pops in for his pint at the Ollerston and Bevercotes Welfare Club. Or she might catch him at home. He says: "If anyone wants me, I'm up the garden with my pigeons."

Hope for infants after gene therapy

By Nigel Hawkes

THREE babies born with a genetic defect that usually leads to death from infection by the age of one appear to be benefiting from gene therapy. Doctors in America based the treatment on blood from the babies' umbilical cords.

They were born two years ago without the gene needed to produce an enzyme called adenosine deaminase, or ADA, which means the immune system cannot function. The Children's Hospital in Los Angeles used blood from the umbilical cords as a source of stem cells, the precursors of blood and immune cells. Doctors placed working copies of the ADA gene in the stem cells and reinserted them into the children.

They hoped that healthy immune cells containing the right copy of the gene would develop. Such cells are still present in the children. Although they form only about 3 per cent of the immune cells, the proportion appears to be rising as the babies are weaned off drugs.

If the corrected cells rise to 10 per cent, the children may be able to fight off infections on their own. Britain's first attempt at the treatment was unsuccessful.

Hospital censured over death in car park

By A Staff Reporter

THE hospital that sent a newborn baby home with a needle inside him was under attack again yesterday after a patient who was discharged died in the hospital car park.

Mary Field, 52, was sent to the Treleke Hospital in Truro, Cornwall, by her GP in 1993 after complaining of severe headaches. After tests she was sent home the following day with instructions to take paracetamol. Mrs Field collapsed from a brain haemorrhage as she sat in her husband's Land Rover outside the hospital.

A report by two independent consultants commissioned by the South West Regional Health Authority has said that Treleke was at fault in its treatment of Mrs Field. A lumbar puncture that would have shown up any haemorrhaging was not carried out. The report also disclosed that there was no specific policy at Treleke for patients suffering from possible brain haemorrhages.

Mrs Field's husband, Keith, said yesterday: "I am pleased the report has shown up what I have known all along. But I am outraged that it has taken two years for the truth to be acknowledged."

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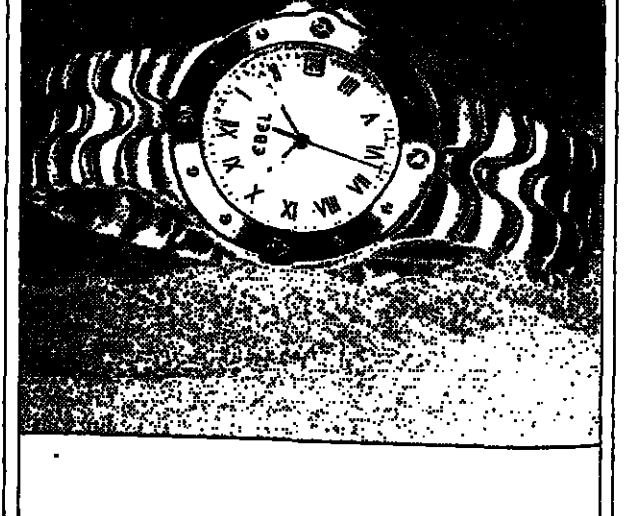
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Weddings boost Channel 4 profits

By ALEXANDRA FREAN
MEDIA CORRESPONDENT

THE most successful British film ever, *Four Weddings and a Funeral*, helped Channel 4 to multiply its profits fortyfold last year.

The film starring Hugh Grant and Andie MacDowell, which won a Bafta award, contributed more than £1 million to the station's income last year. Pre-tax profits were £26.3 million, Michael Grade, Channel 4's chief executive, said he expected it to bring in up to £7 million for Channel 4 over the next few years from box office, video and television sales worldwide.

Channel 4 provided £800,000 of the £2.3 million budget for *Four Weddings*, which has taken more than £160 million at the box office. The station's equity investment in the film was only £400,000, however, as the rest of the money was for the exclusive UK television rights. The film will be shown on Channel 4 towards the end of this year.

The station is also expecting substantial profits in the current financial year from its other hit films, including *Shallow Grave*, in which it has a 95 per cent investment and which has already taken £6 million at the box office. Channel 4 also expects to recoup its £1 million investment in *The Madness of King George* this year.

Channel 4's income last year from international film and programme sales included more than £1 million from selling the format for its game show *Don't Forget Your Toothbrush*, presented by Chris Evans. Half of that money will go to Evans's production company, Ginger.

Launching Channel 4's annual results, Sir Michael Bishop said that although the station had net pre-tax profits of £83.6 million, it had been obliged to pay £57.3 million to ITV, under a levy system set up by the Government under the 1990 Broadcasting Act.

Sir Michael renewed the station's call for the government to scrap the levy, which he said had resulted in a "monstrous diversion" of cash from the Channel 4 programming into ITV shareholders' pockets.

The micro frocks, the T-shirts and the baseball caps get down to serious movie fun



Jeanne Moreau, this year's president of the festival, flashes a smile as she leaves her hotel on the Croisette

British film-makers have high hopes as Cannes opens

FROM DALYA ALBERGE, ARTS CORRESPONDENT, IN CANNES

THE trouble with Cannes is that everyone looks like "something in films". Forget the deal-makers, the shysters, the producers, the film-makers, the actors, and the journalists: even the locals look like bit-part actors in a French version of *Baywatch*.

If the young women on the Croisette are not wearing micro frocks to make Sharon Stone blush and their male counterparts a baseball cap or a T-shirt promoting a film that no one has heard of, everyone you pass will be carrying a weighty festival programme and looking purposeful.

The film festival once described as *Butlins on acid* is under way again. The stars, the glittering luvvies and lovelies are not expected to fly in till later this week but the scene is being set. Everyone stares at everyone in case they are either famous or useful.

The most hotly anticipated films include ambitious projects for leading British or British-based film-makers. Ken Loach, who made his

name in the 1970s with *Kes*, will be unveiling his Spanish Civil War drama, *Land and Freedom*, which has opened in Spain to ecstatic reviews.

John Boorman, who made the Oscar-nominated *Hope and Glory*, is entering *Beyond Rangoon*, a political and psychological drama set in Burma. James Ivory, whose cinematic successes include *Heat and Dust*, is showing *Jefferson in Paris*, exploring the years on the brink of the French Revolution that Thomas Jefferson, the father of American independence, spent in Paris as the ambassador to the court of Louis XVI. It stars Nick Nolte and Greta Scacchi.

In white marquees erected on the beach, representatives of the British Film Institute and British Film Commission are preparing to fight Britain's corner, competing against an 800 screenings planned for the 48th festival, not to mention the thousands of other pictures and projects being promoted by sales and production

companies. Jeanne Moreau, grande dame of French cinema, who succeeds Clint Eastwood as president of this year's festival, has already arrived. She will head the jury that will decide on the coveted prizes.

British actresses such as Patsy Kensit, who is starring in *Angels and Insects* based on a book by A. S. Byatt, and Greta Scacchi are among those expected to be seen and photographed.

Every building along the palm-lined promenade seems to have some film connection. Every hotel, even the de luxe such as the Carlton, could be mistaken for a cinema: its frothy, white stucco exterior is studded with billboards for films such as Kevin Costner's *Waterworld*. Hotel corridors are buzzing with activity as the wheeler-dealers of the film industry get into their stride.

Among production offices in the Carlton are Capital Films, a British company whose recent successes include *Death and the Maiden*.

Hampton enjoys dangerous liaison with Bloomsbury Group

AFTER struggling for more than 17 years to have his script about Dora Carrington, *femme fatale* of the Bloomsbury Group, accepted, Christopher Hampton is relishing the attention being lavished on his film at the Cannes Film Festival this week.

The Oscar that Hampton won for the screenplay of *Les Liaisons Dangereuses* six years ago apparently made little difference to producers and backers. They were nervous of the story about the young painter who fell in love with Lytton Strachey, the homosexual critic who revolutionised English biography writing and became one of the leading lights of the Bloomsbury Group.

If a playwright had made them up, no one would have believed the characterisation contained within *Carrington*. So tangled was the love game played by Carrington and Strachey that during their 16 years together both had affairs with other men — often the same one.

Carrington shot herself a day after

■ Christopher Hampton spent 17 years trying to convince a studio to film the story of Dora Carrington's affair with the homosexual critic Lytton Strachey, but his patience was rewarded at Cannes, Dalia Alberge writes

Strachey died in 1932. His famous wit remained with him until the end, declaring: "If this is dying, then I don't think much of it."

Carrington's story was difficult territory, John McGrath, the producer, said. "It sounds lurid but it's not. It is very moving. What they were trying to do in the 1920s was to break down Victorian morality."

He believes 1990s audiences will be shocked by how far ahead they were in the 1920s. Just four years ago, Mr Hampton recalled, one Hollywood mogul said that he would love to work with him, "but this is a film about a woman who falls in love with a faggot and kills herself". Mr Hampton answered:

"There's nothing I can do about that. It's true." Having devoted a year to researching and writing it, he refused to give up on a script that he considered his best ever. "I always felt it would be done eventually," he said.

It was when Emma Thompson agreed to play the title role that investors sat up. Eventually, they raised \$6 million from Polygram and two small French distributors. Ms Thompson, who won an Oscar for *Howards End*, waived the Hollywood fee she could have demanded and threw herself into the part, learning to paint at the Slade School of Art in London.

The part of Strachey is played by

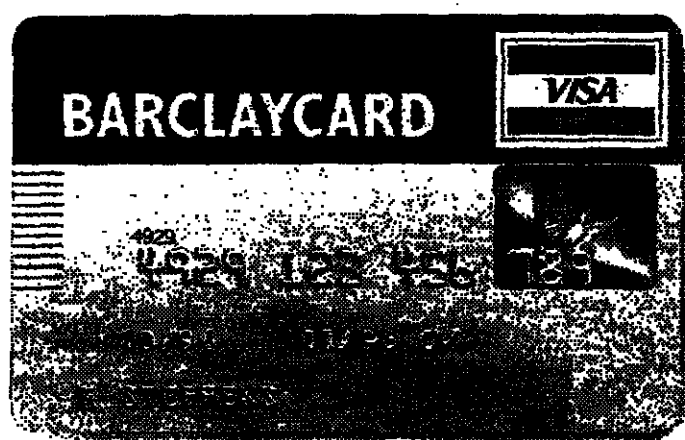
Jonathan Pryce. The film also marks Hampton's debut as a director after Mike Newell withdrew in 1993, saying he had just finished something called *Four Weddings and a Funeral*. He told Hampton that he could not go on making these little British films that "no one takes any notice of", and was off to America to make a proper movie. That little film has become, of course, the most successful British film ever.

Carrington opens in Britain in September, to coincide with an exhibition of Dora Carrington's work at the Barbican Centre in London.

□ The West End musical *She Loves Me* is to close at the end of June after a ten-month run. The show, starring Ruthie Henshall and John Gordon-Sinclair, opened to immediate critical acclaim and won five trophies at last month's Olivier awards, but has been playing to half-empty houses. It is estimated to have recouped only half of its £1.5 million production costs.



Thompson and Pryce as the volatile lovers



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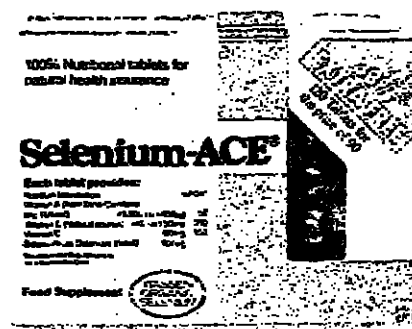
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Legal aid reform will shift focus from lawyers

BY FRANCES GIBB
LEGAL CORRESPONDENT

PLANS to cap the rising costs of the £1.4 billion legal aid fund and impose NHS-style budgets on law firms and advice agencies were outlined in a Green Paper yesterday.

In the biggest overhaul of legal aid since 1949, Lord Mackay of Clashfern, the Lord Chancellor, aims to shift the focus of publicly funded services away from lawyers and courts and to provide more people with help at a lower cost by using "para-legal" agencies and citizens' advice bureaux.

He proposes cash limits on criminal, civil and family legal aid, with block contracts being awarded to law firms and advice bureaux that meet strict quality controls.

The Green Paper says that the present legal aid scheme is patchy and shows signs of "wear and tear". Its cost is rising out of proportion to

- MAIN POINTS**
- Cash limits on £1.4 billion civil and criminal legal aid budget
 - Bigger role for advice agencies and reduction in number of legal aid law firms
 - Access to legal aid services only via quality-controlled law firms and agencies working under block contracts to fixed budgets
 - Pilot projects to test legal aid for tribunals and mediation
 - Central multimillion-pound emergency budget for high-cost cases
 - Barristers' fees to be negotiated by law firms, agencies and other legal "suppliers"
 - Legal aid in "exceptional" cases for coroners' inquests
 - Enhanced "no win, no fee" system

public benefit at a rate the country cannot afford.

In 1993-94 the scheme cost £1.2 billion, five times more than ten ago and far ahead of inflation. The Green Paper said: "At the same time the number of people entitled to legal aid has fallen from over 70 per cent of households in

1984 to about half of households."

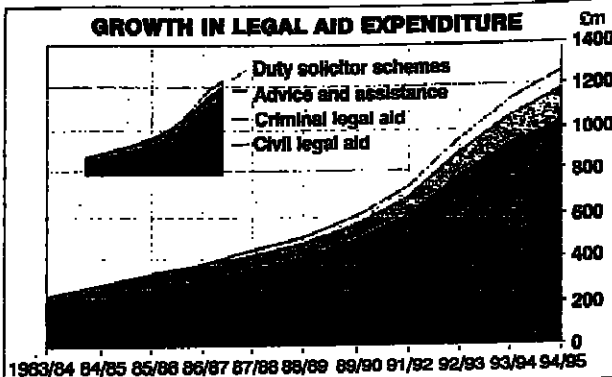
The proposals would see fewer law firms able to offer legal aid but a wider range of other kinds of suppliers able to win contracts, such as advice centres. At present, 1,000 law firms have franchises under the legal aid scheme. Innovative

ways of providing legal services — such as telephone helplines and electronic self-help kiosks — would also be rewarded.

One aim is to ensure more funds are spent on social welfare law, such as housing debt or immigration. Under the present scheme, lawyers have tended to concentrate on personal injury and divorce work, the paper says.

People would be able to obtain legal advice only from a law firm or advice bureau with a contract to provide the service. These new quality-controlled suppliers would decide who should be entitled to publicly funded legal aid. They in turn would contract out work to others such as barristers — in that way controlling high fees — or, in the case of divorce, to mediation services.

The 13 areas of the Legal Aid Board would be awarded budgets based on past demand within their region. Any



capped system of criminal legal aid would have to ensure "no case would be refused for lack of money alone", the paper says. But there should be sufficient data for a budget to be set which reflects demand.

Law firms and advice agencies would submit tenders to the local boards and be awarded contracts for various kinds of work depending on the region and subject to national priorities — such as the need to

fund all domestic violence cases. Volume and price would be key factors. Budgets will cover an anticipated volume of cases "for the lowest price consistent with achieving quality and ensuring access".

In divorce, couples would be encouraged to go first to mediation. It would not be compulsory; but if they wanted public funds for a lawyer, they would have to show why this was justified. For excep-

tionally expensive cases, such as major frauds, the Green Paper envisages a multimillion-pound contingency fund to be held by the Legal Aid Board.

The Green Paper also suggests extending legal aid to industrial tribunals and to coroners' inquests in "certain exceptional cases" and a much bigger extension of the "no win, no fee" arrangements shortly to come into force.

Under these, lawyers will be able to take on a case for nothing and raise their fees if they win. They will at first only apply to personal injury, insolvency and human rights cases.

Legal Aid: Targeting Need: The Future of Publicly Funded Help in Solving Legal Problems and Disputes in England and Wales (Stationery Office Cd 2854: £14.50)

Janet Daley, page 20
Law, page 34

Only board's chairman welcomes attempt to provide 'better value for taxpayers' money'

Proposals criticised as 'a real setback for British justice'

BY FRANCES GIBB

MANY people could be denied access to justice as a result of the Government's proposals on legal aid, which is in danger of becoming a lottery, the Law Society said yesterday.

Charles Elly, president of the society which represents 65,000 solicitors, said: "These proposals are bad news for the public. They do nothing to help the people who were deprived of legal aid by the Government's cuts in 1993."

Instead, he added, the Government was "threatening to take a blunt instrument" to the legal aid scheme with the priority of cutting costs to the Treasury "rather than making litigation more affordable for everyone".

Legal aid, he warned, would cease to be a national service and its availability would become a lottery, depending on where in the country an

applicant lives and the time of year at which they apply. "For the same type of case, legal aid might be available in Nuneaton but not in Newcastle. In some parts of the country it would be available in June but not December."

Peter Goldsmith, QC, the Bar Council chairman, said the proposals amounted to a "real setback for justice in Britain" and risked producing "a system of third-rate justice for consumers".

The Bar was concerned that the system of block contracts would deny people with deserving cases the right to a fair hearing in court. The proposals failed to meet the objectives of controlling the budget while guaranteeing a proper level of justice.

Mr Goldsmith said the key proposal to pass the legal aid purse strings to a selected few suppliers would in practice

deny consumer choice, deny legal funds to many deserving cases and provide incentives for "suppliers" to handle cases in the cheapest way possible.

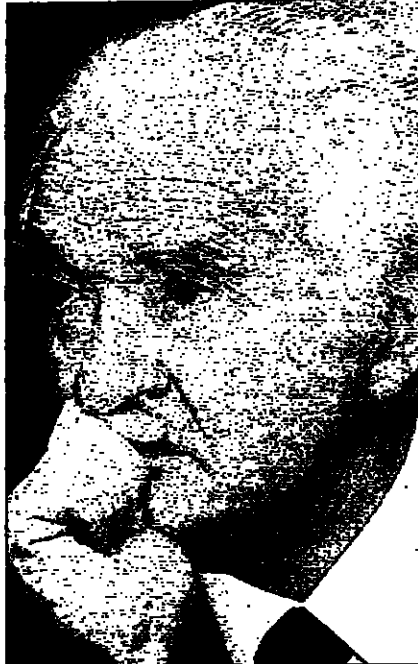
Richard Ferguson, QC, chairman of the Criminal Bar Association, said that putting funding of cases in the hands of solicitors could lead to exploitation and cause the withdrawal of many barristers from the criminal justice system, leading to more "miscarriages of justice".

Solicitors had been in charge of barristers' fees 20 years ago and the system worked so badly that it was taken out of their hands.

The proposals also came under fire from the Labour Party. Paul Boateng, shadow legal affairs spokesman, said they were "crude, market-led, NHS-style reforms that fail to address the deep structural problems that underlie the



Charles Elly of the Law Society, left, says the proposals by Lord Mackay, right, are "bad news for the public" as the priority appears to be cutting costs rather than making litigation more affordable for everyone



crisis in our legal system; we need a new, consumer-orientated focus to legal services policy, not half-baked Treasury-driven quick fixes."

The Solicitors' Family Law Association gave warning that under the Green Paper, mediation was set to become "compulsory by the back door". Poorer people would effectively be forced into mediation

and away from proper legal advice.

There was a warm welcome for the proposals from the Legal Aid Board, which would assume a key role under the reforms. Sir Tim Chessell, the new chairman, said he was delighted that the proposals built on two key board initiatives, franchising of law firms and the use of non-

solicitor advice agencies. "We fully support the Lord Chancellor's wish to bring about better value for the considerable amounts of taxpayers' money now spent on legal aid," he said.

Roger Smith, chairman of the Legal Action Group, which represents many legal aid lawyers, said the Green Paper contained some good ideas,

such as the new emphasis on social welfare law. However, it was tainted by its fundamental objective of limiting public spending rather than improving public services.

He said too high a reliance was placed on over-rigid cash limits, bureaucratic regulation and the need for suppliers to represent people while rationing their entitlement.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Ex-nurse is remanded on murder charge

Amanda Jenkinson, 35, a former nurse, was yesterday remanded in custody for a week charged with the murder of a woman patient Peter Nuttall, the Nottinghamshire stipendiary magistrate sitting at Worksop, refused a defence application for bail. Reporting restrictions were not lifted.

Miss Jenkinson, of Worksop, who was arrested on Monday, is accused of murdering Winifred Cashman, 55, in the intensive care unit of Bassetlaw District General Hospital in January last year.

TV appeal

Graham Brown will appeal on BBC's *Crimewatch* tonight for information on the murder of his wife Janet at Hall Farm, in Buckinghamshire, last month. Mrs Brown, 51, was handcuffed and beaten to death.

Dog put down

A dog ruled three years ago to be a pitbull terrier cross-breed was given a lethal injection. The High Court had rejected its owner's claim that the Durham dog, found wandering unattended, was a different cross-breed.

Stress lessons

Sixth-form girls at Westworth Milton Mount school in Bournemouth are being treated to massages at a health club in the town to ease the stress of examinations. The girls can also have a sauna and a swim.

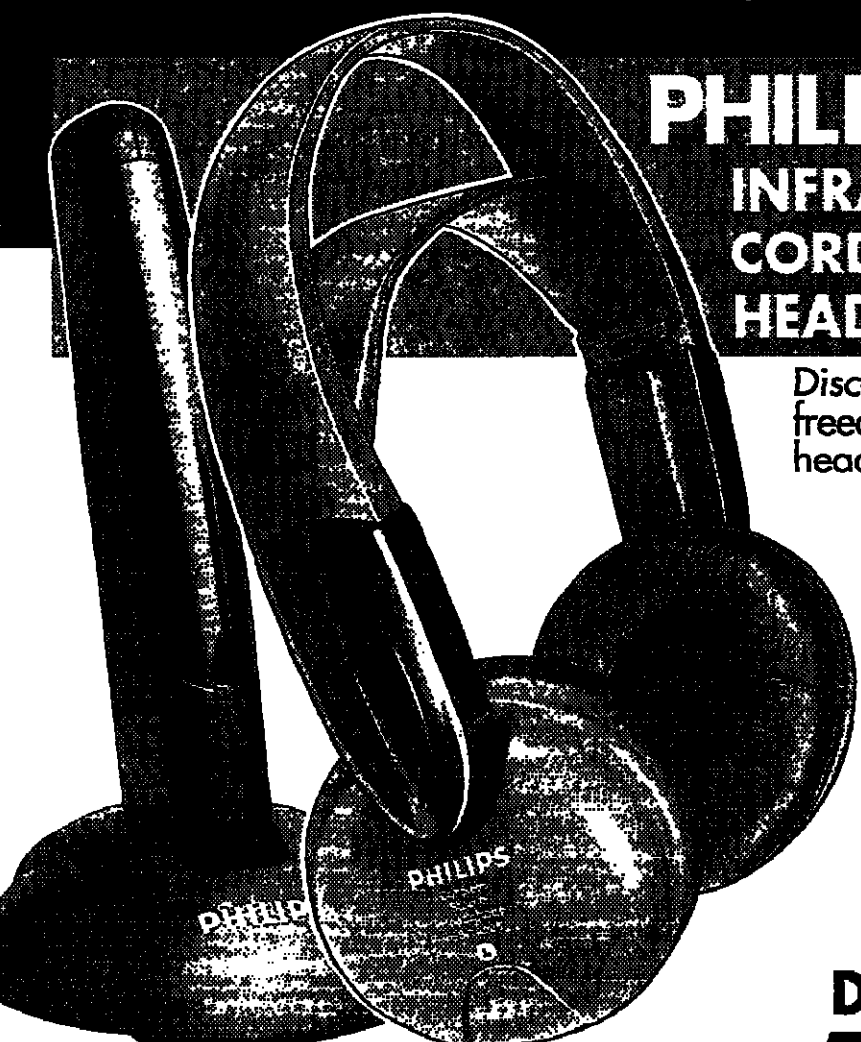
Airman jailed

Staff Sergeant Leonard Page, 30, a US airman who carried out sex attacks on women while he was based in England and Germany, was jailed for 22 years yesterday at a court martial at RAF Mildenhall in Suffolk.

Beer too frothy

The two licensees of the Beefeater pub, the Chateau, in West Bridgford, Nottinghamshire, were fined £100 each by Nottingham magistrates and ordered to pay £184 costs each for selling beer with too much froth.

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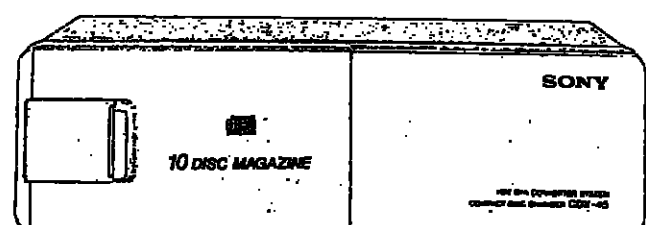
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NEWS IN BRIEF

Ex-nurse is remanded on murder charge

Amanda Jenkinson, 35, former nurse, was remanded in custody for a week charged with the murder of a woman patient, Mrs. Naitall, the Nottinghamshire Health Authority. Jenkinson, who was arrested at Workson, refused a defence application for a reporting restriction for her name.

TV appeal

Graham Brown will appear on BBC's Crimewatch tonight for information on the murder of his wife Janet. He is in the intensive care of Basildon District General Hospital, January 1994.

Dog put down

A dog named three years to be a pit bull terrier was given a life sentence. The High Court had ruled that the dog was dangerous and should be put down.

Stress lessons

Stress lessons at the University of Warwick are helping students to cope with the pressures of university life. The lessons are part of a new course designed to help students manage their stress.

Woman killed

A woman was killed in a car crash on the A1 near Peterborough. The driver, a 25-year-old man, was charged with causing death by dangerous driving.

Beetle caught

A beetle was caught in a car engine. The beetle was found by a mechanic working on a car. The beetle was identified as a species of beetle that is known to cause engine problems.

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BR excluded from bidding for first railway franchises

By ROSS TIEMAN AND JONATHAN PEYNN

ROGER SALMON, the rail franchise director, has blocked British Rail from bidding for the first three passenger franchises to come up for sale under the Government's rail privatisation plan.

The decision is likely to cause great concern in the House of Lords, where a revolt by Tory peers in October 1993 forced the Government to grant BR the right to bid for its own rail services. Lord Peyton of Yeovil, the former Tory Transport Minister who led the rebellion, condemned Mr Salmon's decision as deplorable and said that he planned to raise the issue in the Lords.

"It was our intention and hope that the franchise director would have the courtesy to pay some attention to what was said here, but he has not done so," Lord Peyton said. "He has shown a total disregard of our opinion."

Michael Meacher, the Shadow Transport Secretary, said the move to exclude BR from entering the contest exposed the franchise director as "no more than the creation of a Tory Secretary of State". He added: "Tory MPs who accepted the Government's compromise when the Bill ran into difficulties in the House of Lords must now reckon they will be blocked from bidding for any part of the network."

Mr Salmon, who issued formal invitations yesterday to tender for the three franchises, was using powers granted to him in the 1993 Railways Act, which gives him the final say over whether BR can bid. He said that allowing it to bid would put off private-sector companies. However, BR may

SOUTH WEST	
Route miles:	584
Stations served:	203
Annual passenger trips:	95 million
Revenue:	£221 million
Employees:	3,928

GREAT WESTERN	
Route miles:	807
Stations served:	94
Annual passenger trips:	14 million
Revenue:	£156 million
Employees:	3,046

LTS	
Route miles:	80
Stations served:	26
Annual passenger trips:	23 million
Revenue:	£53 million
Employees:	803

132 million passenger journeys a year, with fare revenues totalling £430 million a year. Each franchise holder will be required to pay a hefty bond to Opra, the Office of Passenger Rail Franchising, to protect passengers in case the operator goes bankrupt.

It emerged that the franchise winners will be given large advance payments from season-ticket holders. In the case of South West Trains, which serves routes out of Waterloo, these payments will amount to some £30 million. The franchise holder will have to pass the cash to Opra for security but will be allowed to keep the interest, totalling perhaps £2 million a year.

Although the price of season tickets and standard return fares will be capped by Opra, Mr Salmon said he had been barred from drawing up franchise terms that could claw back any excess profit from the train operators. The level of public subsidy will be fixed throughout the franchise term.

The 217-page privatisation explanatory document, published by Opra yesterday to accompany the invitations to bid, contains a warning that John Prescott, the Labour Party deputy leader, has confirmed that his party's aim is to ensure "a publicly owned, publicly accountable railway". But it also highlights a statement by Mr Prescott that Labour would recognise franchise contracts and allow them to continue.

Would-be bidders are likely to be concerned that a Labour Government would find ways to modify the regulatory regime if profits prove excessive or service standards are poor.

Letters, page 21



Five lifeboatmen sailed into London yesterday to receive RNLI bravery awards from The Duchess of Kent. They were, left to right, Michael Bowden, Neil Brockman, Terry George, Hewitt Clark and Stuart Roberts

Travel company to sell holidays on the Internet

By HARVEY ELLIOTT, TRAVEL CORRESPONDENT

BRITAIN'S biggest chain of travel agents is planning to sell package holidays on the Internet in an effort to keep pace with the rapidly growing number of computer-literate young families.

Within three years details of holidays from all 177 tour operators sold by Lunn Poly will be available on the Internet enabling people to choose the cheapest or most convenient holiday which they will be able to book by credit card.

Ian Smith, Lunn Poly managing director, said: "We are working with BT to produce a programme available to anyone with a home computer. Within the next three years people will be able to choose a holiday from their own home and we want to ensure we are at the forefront of the technology."

He believes, however, that it could be at least ten years before it is routine to buy a holiday on the Internet. "We still have a vast number of customers who prefer to come into a shop to chat and to gain reassurance," he said. "But it is probable that those who are teenagers today will routinely use the Internet to book their holidays."

The trend is already developing with many people booking holidays after watching Teletext on television. "The modern holidaymaker

is extremely sophisticated," Mr Smith said. "They will either spend hours going from one travel agent to another to compare prices or check first through the television screen."

The amount of travel offers offered on the Internet is still small although Club Med received more than 300 calls in less than a month from superhighway "surfers" who found their holidays being advertised on their personal computers.

A little-known American author has gained massive worldwide publicity for his first book, an historical study of sexual mores, by placing extracts on the Internet. The excerpts from *History Laid Bare* by Richard Zacks, which is published in Britain today, have proved so popular with computer users throughout the world that the American system carrying the pages became overloaded and crashed.

The Chalkback Trust, a charity that allows children with speech difficulties to gain confidence by communicating through the Internet, has launched a £10,000 appeal to save it from closure. The money is needed to provide computer training for teachers and parents and to buy equipment.

Travel, pages 40, 41

MI5 could find new role in countering serious crime

By MICHAEL EVANS, DEFENCE CORRESPONDENT

MICHAEL HOWARD has said he is prepared to consider proposals for MI5 officers to mount intelligence operations to counter serious crime.

Under the 1989 Security Service Act, MI5 is allowed to operate only in areas that affect national security, such as terrorism, subversion and espionage. The Home Secretary said the Government had no plans to amend that but if a way could be found for the service to play a "useful role" within the guidelines of the Act in supporting the police he was ready to examine proposals.

Mr Howard was answering

questions raised by Michael O'Brien, Labour MP for North Warwickshire and a parliamentary adviser to the Police Federation, who said some police officers were concerned that MI5 planned to become involved in more crime investigations now that one of its principal roles of countering Irish terrorism was diminishing after the IRA and loyalist ceasefires.

The Home Office said Mr Howard's Commons reply did not signal a change of policy on MI5's future. However, MI5 appears confident that it will be able to use its intelligence-gathering and surveil-

lance expertise to help the police in a range of areas, including organised crime, money laundering and drug trafficking, without needing to amend the Security Service Act.

But Rupert Allason, Tory MP for Torbay, an expert on intelligence, said a new role for MI5 could not be approved without changing the legislation. He said: "The present Act restricts MI5 to areas that concern national security. I don't think MI5 would get away with claiming that drug trafficking and money laundering presented such a threat."

Male nurse suspended in Aids list scare

By CATHERINE MILTON, SOCIAL SERVICES CORRESPONDENT

A NURSE has been suspended from duty for allegedly compiling a list of men with HIV whose names are being made public.

Managers at the Royal Infirmary, Sunderland, have suspended the male auxiliary while they investigate the allegations. A hospital spokesman said yesterday that there had been no breaches of computer-held information and the nurse had not worked with patients with the virus. He added: "There is absolutely no evidence that any list exists."

City Hospitals Sunderland trust moved to suspend the nurse last week after hospital staff and gay people expressed fears about their names being on a list.

David Seaton, project manager for Wear Body Positive, which counsels HIV and Aids sufferers, said that while he was not confident a list existed, if it did "I would be extremely concerned because it is crucial that gays or heterosexuals who fear they may have Aids can be confident about confidentiality when they go for treatment".

Mr Seaton said that while at least three people on the alleged list were HIV positive, others were not. So far eight names have emerged. Jimmy Glass, of the Terrence Higgins Trust, a leading Aids charity, said: "If this list exists, it is the worst nightmare people with HIV and Aids fear."

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Mr J. Duncanson

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Site owners determined to change law that prevents them meeting demand for mains gas

Retirement parks and red tape led to Wiggin affair

By IAN MURRAY, COMMUNITY CORRESPONDENT

THE growing demand by pensioners for fixed mobile homes in caravan parks on the coast lies behind the latest scandal to hit the Tory party.

Many of them insist on mains gas supplies but site owners say that installation of the pipelines involves bureaucracy that makes it impossible for them to compete with other retirement home developments. The attempt by the British Holiday and Home Parks Association to cut through the red tape has led Sir Jerry Wiggin, their parliamentary adviser, to become the latest Tory MP to be accused of sleaze.

"We represent 3,000 site owners, many of them small family businesses, and they just cannot cope with the horrendous bureaucracy," James Spencer, director general of the association, said. "All we want to do is get rid of some of the paperwork required. Sometimes this can take up to a year."

Under the 1986 Gas Act a mains supply can only be brought onto a site if the owner has a licence from the Office of Gas Supply (Ofgas). This is free but the owner has to show that the installation will be carried out by a fitter approved by the Council for Registered Gas Installers.

Gas connections to the mains on housing estates are carried out by Transco, the British Gas subsidiary responsible for the national pipe network. The company is exempt from the need to obtain a licence because all its fitters are approved. On caravan parks, however, Transco makes only a connection to the site and the owner has to install pipes to each home. He requires the licence to do this. Because the site owner has to buy the gas in bulk then distribute it, he also has to prove that the site is a going concern with no obvious danger of customers' supplies being cut off.

So far 300 of the 1,200 sites

MOBILE HOMES: THE FACTS

□ There are 96,000 mobile homes on 1,200 permanent parks in Britain with a total population of about 200,000.

□ A further 330,000 caravans and mobile homes are on permanent sites and used as second homes.

□ About 500,000 families own touring caravans, choosing their holiday destinations from Britain's 4,500 sites.

□ The British Holiday and Home Parks Association estimates that 13 million people stay in a caravan or mobile home each year.

□ Mobile homes can cost up to £100,000 although most cost about half that.

□ They are exempt from planning regulations. To qualify legally as a mobile home they must have wheels attached even if these are never used.

with permanent pitches for mobile homes have a licence to install mains gas. These regulations originally applied to all gas installations, including those using butane or propane in tanks or bottles. About 500 sites with this type gas supply have obtained licences. Last October, however, liquid gas fuels were excluded from these

regulations by the Gas (Exempt Supplies) Act. No licence is now required for this type of system and the association wants to see this exemption extended to cover supplies from the mains.

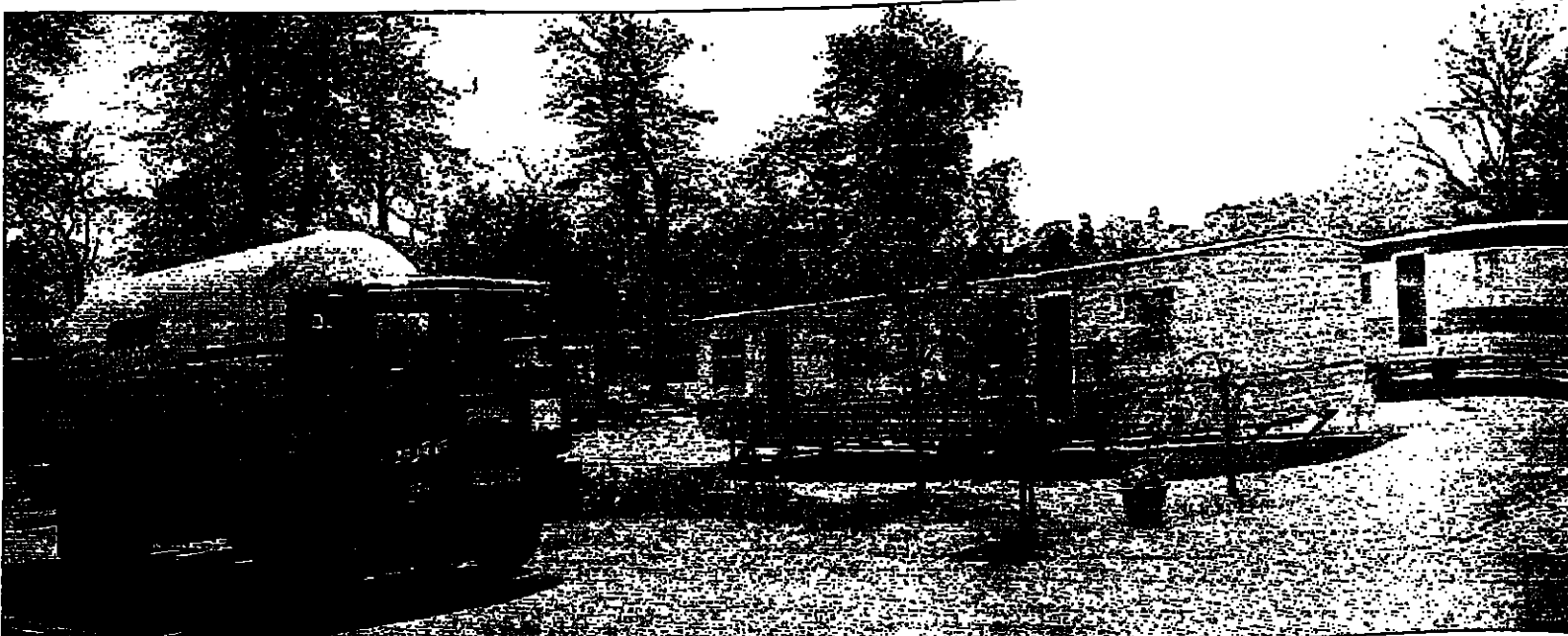
To do this Sir Jerry tabled his amendment — drafted by the association's Parliamentary agents Sharpe Pritchard — which sought to say that the exemptions would apply to "any premises" rather than to a specific building.

The National Caravan Council, which represents 600 large site owners as well as manufacturers and suppliers, also wants the exemption. "The licensing system is a very bureaucratic process and put considerable strain on site owners," Alan Bishop, the council's parks director, said.

"We have got to start going over to mains gas, however, because consumer demand is forcing the pace. People see mains gas as being much more convenient than bottle supplies so we have to make the switch in order to keep our customers. All we want is a level playing field."

Ofgas said its prime concern was to ensure that any new installation was safe and added: "We don't think the bureaucracy is too difficult."

Leading article, page 21



A tanker delivering gas supplies to Craigtoun Meadows. Calor Gas said the system at the site was an example to the rest of the industry

Tenacious Tory peer with a mission

By GILLIAN BOWDITCH, SCOTLAND CORRESPONDENT

LORD COCHRANE of Cults is, say his friends, a tenacious man and not easily deflected. According to one of them: "If you are speaking to him you'd better have a good ear because he is a man with a lot to say, particularly on the subject of gas."

It was the Tory peer from Fife who helped to draft the amendments to the Gas Bill which Sir Jerry Wiggin is alleged to have tabled under Sebastian Coe's name. There is no suggestion that he acted improperly in doing so.

Gas, and its supply to caravan parks, has exercised Lord Cochrane for some time. He owns one of Scotland's most prestigious residential caravan parks.

Craigtoun Meadows, on the outskirts of St Andrews, which in 1994 won the Calor Gas Award for the best site in Scotland for the second time.

Lord Cochrane's concern over the supply of gas to caravan sites surfaced when Ofgas was established in 1986. Under legislation then drafted, suppliers of liquid propane gas were subject to the same regulations as mains gas suppliers. This meant a huge amount of red tape and significant extra cost.

Lord Cochrane piloted a private member's Bill, The Gas (Exempt Supplies) Bill through the Lords and it received royal assent in 1993. It exempts LPG suppliers, such as caravan park owners, from the bureaucracy and regulation costs while main-

taining some of the safety elements of the original legislation.

A friend said: "He has great tenacity and great single mindedness. A lesser man would not have managed it."



Lord Cochrane helped to draft amendments

He just went on and on about it and I think those who drafted the original legislation had to admit it was badly drafted."

Ralph Henry Vere Cochrane, known as Vere, inherited the title on the death of his brother in 1990. He is 68, has two sons, and lives with his wife Janet in the picturesque village of Cupar, around which he owns large tracts of farmland. He was educated at Eton and Cambridge and has been a Lloyd's Name for 30 years. He is a member of the Queen's Body Guard for Scotland.

Craigtoun Meadows is a luxury site with several hundred caravans, most of them privately owned. In addition to superb woodland landscaping, the site has an all-weather tennis court, mini-

gym, indoor games room and licensed restaurant.

It has bulk tanks of Calor Gas piped into the caravans for heating and cooking. Each caravan has a meter and occupiers are charged for what they use.

Jonathan Baker, spokesman for Calor Gas, said: "The system at Craigtoun is state of the art and an example to the rest of the industry. The site itself is one of the best in Scotland. It is extremely well run and maintained. Lord Cochrane employs a professional manager but takes a keen personal interest in the site."

Yesterday, Lady Cochrane said her husband, who is an unpaid adviser to the British Holiday and Home Parks Association, was not available for comment.

Rightwinger with taste for rebellion

By ARTHUR LEATHLEY, POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

SIR JERRY WIGGIN, an Old Etonian, has spoken his mind on many controversial issues, from salmonella in eggs to the future of Westland helicopters.

However, his vehemently voiced opinions have won him few close friends on the back benches. He is one of the longest-serving Tory MPs, having entered the Commons in 1969. A traditional right-winger, Sir Jerry, 58, has aired his views most forcibly on defence and agriculture, serving in each ministry for two years.

After being dropped from ministerial

office by Baroness Thatcher in 1983, he lost few opportunities to take part in the simmering backbench revolt that finally unseated her seven years later. He came under heavy criticism in his constituency of Weston-super-Mare when he backed Sir Anthony Meyer's stalking horse challenge to Lady Thatcher the year before her downfall.

His resentment towards Lady Thatcher also rose to the surface during Michael Heseltine's dramatic resignation as Defence Secretary over the Westland affair, when Sir Jerry became a vociferous supporter of Mr Heseltine's stand.

Although a languid performer in the

Commons, he has a reputation as a ferocious back-stage rebel and he was a leading light in the so-called rearbench rebellion, which led to a 30 per cent increase in MPs' allowances. He was openly critical of Edwina Currie, when she was Health Minister, over her attacks on poultry farmers during the salmonella-in-eggs controversy.

He declares six paid consultancies in the Commons register of members' interests. Sir Jerry, knighted in 1992 for political services, married Janet Orr in 1964 but the marriage was dissolved in 1982. He has two sons and a daughter. In 1991 he married Morella Bulmer.

MP is paid to give advice

By NIGEL WILLIAMSON, WHITEHALL CORRESPONDENT

THE holiday homes organisation which pays Sir Jerry Wiggin to be its parliamentary adviser said yesterday it had no idea why he should have used another MP's name to table an amendment to a Bill affecting its members.

The British Holiday and Home Parks Association, which took on Sir Jerry as parliamentary adviser early last year, refused to disclose his

fee. In the members' interests register Sir Jerry declares "remunerated employment".

Sir Jerry's predecessor as parliamentary adviser was David Mudd, former MP for Falmouth and Camborne, who retired at the 1992 election and whose seat went to Sebastian Coe, the MP in whose name Sir Jerry tabled the controversial amendments.

James Spencer, director general of BHPA, said: "We need lobbyists because of the many different forms of legis-

lation affecting the industry. The situation is changing in a kaleidoscopic way each year, with up to 50 new statutes we have to study because they affect our members."

Asked to explain the role of Sir Jerry, Mr Spencer said: "He advises us on how legislation is getting on, which ministers are involved and the attitude of government to it." He denied there was any political significance to the gas bill amendments, which were merely technical.

Homeowners seize chance to switch mortgage in one phone call

Interest rates continue to rise and borrowers are locking into highly attractive fixed-rate mortgages with one free telephone call.

There is a mortgage war going on between lenders who are trying to attract new business with ever increasing incentives on offer. And you the customer can make sure you win this war, but you probably need to switch lenders to do this.

With interest rates set to increase the most sensible of the offers available today are fixed rates. These provide real financial security. Most lenders are forecasting standard variable mortgage rates at around 9% by the end of this year. This means that a borrower with a £50,000 interest only mortgage would have to pay out an extra £410 a year compared with a typical variable rate at the start of this year. So if

One simple 15 minute call to First Mortgage Securities is all it takes to find out the best mortgage deal for you. Your call is free and a friendly professional consultant will discuss your needs. They can answer any questions you may have and will let you have a decision in principle straight away. Even the paperwork is dealt with over the phone, all you have to do is check and sign it.

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FMS make the whole process of arranging a mortgage as straightforward as possible. There is no



The whole mortgage process can now be handled by telephone

many lenders. FMS has none of those "strings attached" which can take the shine off a deal, such as a requirement to buy expensive buildings and contents insurance with them.

London based First Mortgage Securities was a pioneer of fixed-rate home loans in the UK. They were responsible for making them more widely available to the general public from 1987 and ever since have been at the cutting edge of innovation in the mortgage market. Concentrating solely on providing mortgages they have a strong reputation for designing products that really meet your needs.

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you can fix below this level the savings can potentially be huge. Even bigger if you recall that mortgage rates have averaged around 11% over the last ten years.

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branch to visit and FMS will look after the task of instructing a valuer and a solicitor on your behalf. Remortgages can normally be completed within 3 weeks getting you quicker access to a better mortgage.

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TUC gives over price of minimum

Tories must face the reality of changed Labour

Why do you read so slowly?

TUC gives ground over precise rate of minimum wage

By Jill Sherman and Philip Bassett

TONY BLAIR won tacit backing from trade union and business leaders yesterday for his plan to enter the next general election without a figure or a formula for a minimum wage.

A decision by the Trades Union Congress executive to support Mr Blair in principle paves the way for the Labour Party to drop any commitment to a precise rate. While some unions, such as Unison and the Transport and General Workers Union, are expected to continue to demand a minimum wage of about £4.15 an hour, the TUC executive signalled that it would work with a future Labour government in setting a figure after the election.

A policy document setting out plans for a commission to set the rate once Labour gained power also won backing from the party's joint policy committee and is expected to be approved by the

National Executive Committee next month.

The Confederation of British Industry reaffirmed its opposition to a minimum wage, claiming that it would significantly increase unemployment. However, it made clear that it would work with a Labour government to set one if necessary.

The commission, which would be set up as soon as Labour was elected, would be drawn from trade unionists, industrialists and the Government. The body will decide a figure on the basis of the prevailing economic conditions, employment levels and social justice. It will also choose whether to phase in the rate or to set different figures for young people and trainees.

Sources said the party was hopeful that legislation for a minimum wage could be introduced in the first session of Parliament under a Labour government. However, they

conceded that it would depend on the timing of the election and how soon a commission could be appointed.

"It is feasible that the minimum wage could be introduced within a year of a Labour government being elected," one official said. "It is a priority and we will introduce it as soon as it is practicable." However, he admitted that it could be delayed for a further year.

The policy document, drawn up by Labour's economic commission and due to be put to this year's party conference, makes clear that a Labour government would be committed to introducing a floor for wages. "It is important that it is done flexibly and sensibly taking account of economic and employment circumstances as well as the need to remove poverty pay."

Party sources said that it would be absurd to set a minimum rate in advance,



without knowing the economic conditions at the time. They said that individual trade unions might still want to set their own rates or formulae for a minimum wage and should be able to do so.

Yesterday the TUC executive committee formally noted the report after a series of meetings between party and

union leaders. Its response stops short of full endorsement but its tacit approval is enough to allow Mr Blair to claim its support.

John Monks, TUC General Secretary, said it did not constitute a deal, but the TUC could welcome elements of it, including its commitment to a national minimum, the idea of

a commission to set it and the fact that unions could hold to their own formulae if they wished. "It is starting to put into practice the detail of fairness, not favours, in the relationship between Labour and the unions."

A policy document approved by the CBI said that a minimum wage of £4 or more

would add 1.5 per cent to the national wage bill. Sir Bryan Nicholson, chairman of the CBI, said: "There is no doubt in our minds that a minimum wage on the union model, while it might benefit some people in work in the short term, would damage the employment prospects of people now without a job."

Rail fare capping 'will cost £500m'

By Alice Thomson
POLITICAL REPORTER

THE Government's proposed cap on rail fares will cost up to £500 million a year in extra subsidies to private rail operators, Labour told the Commons yesterday.

Michael Meacher, the Shadow Transport Minister, accused the Government of hypocrisy in its plans to limit fare rises over the next seven years. On Monday, Roger Salmon, director of rail franchising, announced rail fares would be pegged to inflation from 1996. After 1999 fares would be capped at 1 per cent below inflation for the following four years.

But Mr Meacher told MPs during an Opposition debate on rail services that under privatisation subsidies would have to rise to ensure private operators could make "a decent profit". He said the fares cap was an attempt to buy "cheap popularity for a failing cause".

He refused to say whether Labour would renationalise the railways.

Tories must face the reality of a changed Labour

Labour has now proposed an economic and industrial approach which would be the mainstream consensus in most European countries — and should be acceptable to many Tories. Jack Cunningham and Gordon Brown have shown how far the ditching of the old Clause Four has liberated Labour's policymaking. The party is not turning back the clock to before 1979, but has started from the changes introduced by the Tories, while proposing remedies for obvious weaknesses.

There will be ample room for debate about the details, but no longer can the Tories depict Labour as the party of high spending and nationalisation. Mr Brown's speech on counter-inflation policy makes past Labour Iron Chancellors such as Philip Snowden and Stafford Cripps look free spenders by comparison. Similarly, Dr Cunningham nowhere mentioned the word ownership. He concentrated on improving the way regulation works. This is less a case of Labour stealing Tory clothes than the Opposition making Government policies look threadbare.

Mr Brown's priority is to show that Labour can be trusted to run the economy. He proposes a formal framework for decisions on public spending, borrowing and interest rates, to show that Labour is serious about holding down inflation. There are a number of sensible suggestions (some of which I remember Geoffrey Howe making before 1979) about a provisional, green budget and about ensuring that governments only borrow to finance public investment. That is fine but the real test of credibility will be Labour's attitude to specific spending programmes: not just whether it is prepared to use phrases about "as resources permit" but whether spokesmen are ready to put forward cuts in some plans to finance increases elsewhere.

The central part of his speech was about the Bank of England. Mr Brown argues that the desirable changes of the past two years to give the Bank a more independent say have produced an unstable half-way house. His proposals for greater certainty, clarity and a broader base of decision making, via a new monetary

policy committee, would all improve on the present structure. But decisions on interest rates would remain shared.

No central bank is fully independent. The issue is rather how democratic control is exercised. Mr Brown admits to being attracted by the New Zealand system in which the government sets targets for the central bank to pursue. He believes the government should continue to set the inflation target, but hints at allowing the Bank greater operational freedom (for which read the ability to set interest rates), depending on its record in its enhanced advisory role.

Dr Cunningham's proposals for the utilities are similarly intended to build on the current structure. His plan to shift regulation from limiting price rises to sharing profits between shareholders and consumers is open to question about who would determine an acceptable level of profits and how. But, in practice, the two systems are not that far apart since regulators already take profits into account in price reviews. The Cunningham plan would retain incentives for the utilities to be efficient, while putting a check on their ability to pile up profits thanks largely to their monopoly position.

The regulators are currently in an anomalous position, in theory accountable via ministers, but in practice responsible to no one. Dr Cunningham has urged changes to make the rules under which they operate clearer, more transparent and less personalised, with a regulatory board rather than a single regulator.

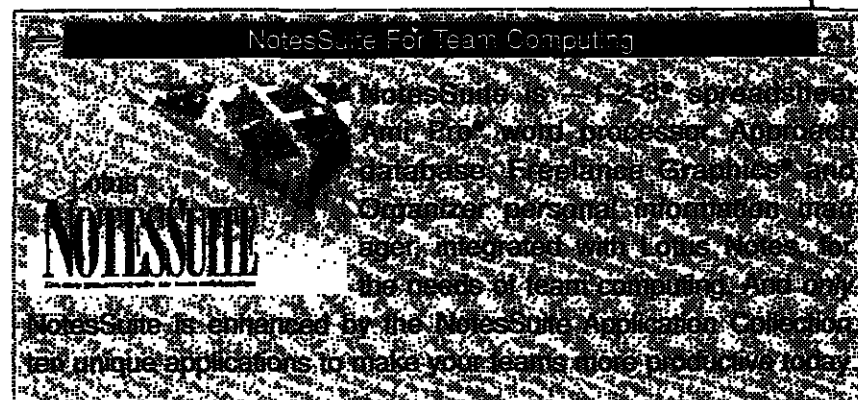
The common theme is the attempt to reassure that a Labour government would be responsible, and there would be no return to Whitehall second guessing the commercial judgment of investors and managers. The initial reaction of the Tories has been to pretend that nothing has happened. That will get them nowhere. Labour has changed the terms of the political debate.

PETER RIDDELL

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This is YOU

WITH FIVE

YEARS STILL TO GO to the new millennium, the media is already telling us what our lives will be like next century. Seems our houses will dust themselves while robots mow the lawn.

Our watches will double as phones like Dick Tracey's - they're already on test - and our cars will tell the garage when they need servicing.

Daft or not, we take all predictions seriously at Scottish Amicable. For if our lives are changing [and they are], the way we provide for the future has to be thought about now. Then will be too late. Here, with our compliments, are some aspects we believe will affect us all over the next fifty years or so.

THE COMPANY IS NO LONGER YOUR DADDY

The concept of cradle-to-grave employment at one company is already going fast. Suppliers of retirement gold watches are going to have a thin time. Only one worker in three now has a standard 9-5 job. Twenty-five years ago 41% of men worked in manufacturing. Today it's closer to 28%. Over a similar period the number of people working for big companies [over five hundred employees] fell from 43% to 34%. The trend is to part-time working either paid terribly badly [over a million earn £2.50 an hour or less] or extremely well. Either way, your employer won't pay your

pension contributions, maternity leave or sickness benefits. These will be up to you.



THE STATE IS NO LONGER YOUR MUMMY

Both main political parties privately agree the State can no longer afford to fund pensions and health care adequately. The reason can be seen in almost every family. People are living longer. At the beginning of this century one person in seven hundred was over eighty. By the middle of the next it's expected to be one in seven. The ratio of workers [funding National Health Insurance] to pensioners could get down as low as 3:1. 'Expect' says a survey in The Independent On Sunday, 'state pensions, unemployment benefit and long term health care to be privatised, and make provision for yourself.'



from 2.5 billion to 5.3 billion in thirty years. In the next decade it's expected to nudge 9 billion. How on earth will we feed them all?

YOU'LL GET MARRIED LATER AND HAVE FEWER CHILDREN

By 'Married' we mean nowadays, form a lasting relationship. Though how long lasting a relationship is hard to say. Divorce [and break-ups] has more than doubled since 1971. Now 22% of all families are single parent. But let's not be gloomy. If one in three marriages end in divorce it means two out of three don't. The odds still say you'll marry one partner for life. Women are waiting longer to have children. 28 is the average age for having a first child. And that most well-known statistic, 2.4 children, is falling to nearer two.



DON'T EXPECT TO WORK ENTIRELY AT HOME

The solitary consultant, living on a mountain top and taking conference calls on a video phone, will still be a rarity. Meetings are at the centre of business, face to face and, if necessary,

YOU WON'T GO HUNGRY BUT OTHERS WILL

The world population has zoomed

eyeball to eyeball. To attend them, people will still be commuting check by jowl.

YOU'LL SWITCH JOBS OFTEN

As the current jargon has it, you'll have a portfolio of skills. In your bag will surely be improved computer literacy and a language or two [our European partners are getting fed up with being forced into English; our world partners won't tolerate it]. You'll still specialise but in a spread of things. Marketing executives will be vulnerable if, say, they

restrict their knowledge to the motor industry; they'd be better off adding skills in office equipment and computers, too.

The suggestion is that you'll be employed on demand for periods of a year or two then out of work for a while - sometimes at your choosing in the form of a career break.

HOUSES, WILL YOU RENT OR BUY?

You'll still want to buy your own home but you may well rent for longer before you have children. And when you do buy you'll be wary of mortgaging yourselves to the hilt. You'll look for green space which will increasingly command a premium.

And communication technology link-ups will be almost as critical as trains and buses.

THE GOOD NEWS, YOU'LL LIVE LONGER

Men can now expect to live to 74, women to eighty. These are averages. Obviously, many of us will live far longer, which raises another problem.

It may be a very nice nursing home. It may be a sort of retirement village where you get permanent nursing facilities. But you know what else you'll get, don't you: wallet fatigue. Some will get round this by selling their house to pay the bills, others will have to depend on their children. Only if you're stony broke can you rely on the state to look after you [and would you want them to?].

YOU'LL FALL ILL BUT YOU'LL SURVIVE

Every year in Britain: Around 250,000 people develop cancer, yet five years later 45% of women and 35% of men are still alive. Over 130,000 people suffer a heart attack, yet two thirds of them survive. The fact is, modern healthcare is improving all the time.

THE SURVIVORS GUIDE:

PREDICTING the future is easy, doing something about it requires a little more thought. At Scottish Amicable we have tried our best to come up with some helpful ideas ourselves.

For example: observing that couples tend to live together before [or instead of] marrying, we created the his 'n' her mortgage repayment plan.

One mortgage with separate policies, separate payments.

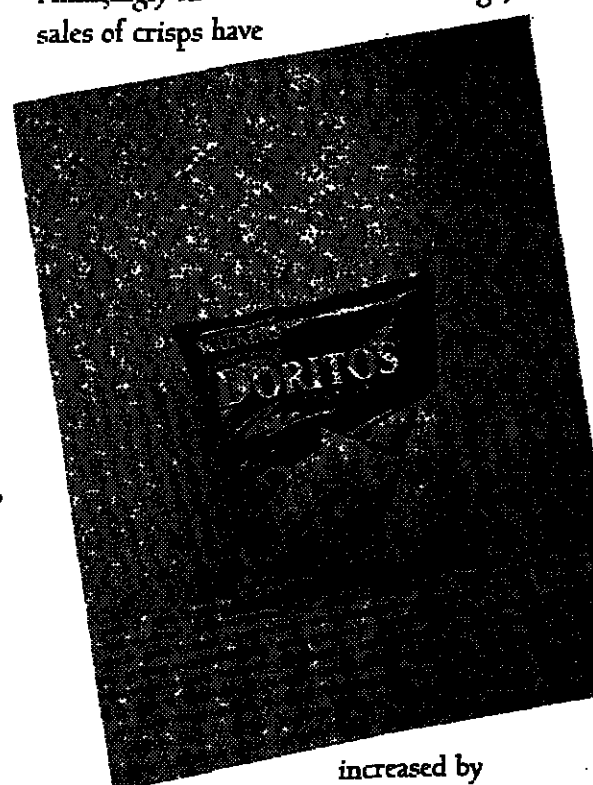
Then, we introduced the mortgage premium holiday to give you a break from shelling out when you need funds for other purposes [we don't need to know which].

Again, seeing so many people on the move, we introduced the portable pension. You can take it with you from employer to employer and keep it going if you're self employed. You can vary contributions in a very flexible way. As, indeed you can with our critical illness policy.

And as for investing, we won much acclaim by starting Scottish Amicable European. Having an office in Dublin wins tax advantages for policyholders and savers. And as investment opportunities multiply, and the strains on your future purse strings grow, specialist investment knowledge will be all the more important. If you'd like further details please call 0990 600 200 for a copy of our 'This is your Life' booklet and a list of professional financial advisers in your area.

YOU'LL EAT MORE CRISPS AND LESS VEGETABLES

Amazingly in this health conscious age, sales of crisps have



increased by 575% since 1965 while consumption of fresh vegetables fell by 42%. It doesn't look good for wok sales.

SHOPPING: YOUR LEGS WILL STILL DO THE WALKING

Rumours of the death of the shop are greatly exaggerated, as are visions of people ordering from their TV screen. The shopping centre is winning the battle for our custom because we like them. As for corner shops, the main question they must answer is 'do you deliver?'



THE BAD NEWS, YOU MAY END UP IN A NURSING HOME

But it brings with it another problem: You may have a long period off work while you convalesce. It can't happen to you?

Sit down a moment:

A thirty-five year old man has a one in three chance of getting cancer or a heart attack before retirement age.

LOSE WEIGHT, EAT HEALTHIER FOODS, TAKE EXERCISE

You'll eat less meat, sugar and dairy produce, more pasta, salads and fresh fruit. This isn't our advice, though we happen to believe in it, it's the trend.

Thank you for facing the future with us over the last ten minutes. We'd very much like to help you do so over the next millennium.

Scottish Amicable
Life is CHANGING.

Chirac takes on presidency with vow to heal scars

FROM CHARLES BREMNER IN PARIS

In a day of Republican pomp and symbolism, Jacques Chirac succeeded François Mitterrand as the French President yesterday, promising to heal the country's social wounds and unite the people under modest leadership inspired by the legacy of Charles de Gaulle.

M Chirac, 62, was invested as the fifth directly-elected President at a ceremony under the chandeliers of the Elysée Palace shortly after his Socialist adversary drove away to retirement. In his inaugural address in the gilded Salle des Fêtes, M Chirac promised to "engage all my strength in the restoration of the cohesion of France". The campaign had brought into the open all the "scars, fractures and inequalities" that were afflicting the country. Employment, the topic that dominated the campaign, would be his constant concern.

A 21-gun salute boomed across the Seine from the Invalides esplanade as a visibly moved M Chirac was proclaimed head of state, the reward for a two-decade campaign that included two unsuccessful runs for election. While the ceremony progressed, M Mitterrand, who is 78 and suffering from cancer, paid an emotional visit to the headquarters of the Socialist Party, telling his supporters:

"I leave without the least bit of regret or bitterness, but with the same tranquillity with which I arrived. I am entering the final stage of my life... It cannot be very long."

The spirit of de Gaulle, founder of the fifth republic and M Mitterrand's old foe, lingered throughout a day that began when M Chirac took a helicopter to visit the general's tomb at his village of Colombey-les-Deux-Eglises. The general's memory was invoked again when M Chirac promised that his seven-year term would be "marked by dignity, simplicity and fidelity to the essential values of the republic".

Echoing his campaign attacks on the "monarchical drift" of recent presidents, he promised to act as arbiter and guarantor of national unity while leaving the Government to run the country and the parliament to "make the laws and monitor government actions". M Chirac was due to appoint Alain Juppé, the outgoing Foreign Minister and interim Gaullist leader, as Prime Minister. His Cabinet is likely to be announced today as M Chirac travels to Strasbourg for a symbolic first summit with Helmut Kohl, the German Chancellor.

The franc came under pressure yesterday after speculation that M Chirac was

planning to allow a looser link to the mark in order to reflate the economy. In his speech, M Chirac emphasised France's commitment to Europe, saying he wanted to see the French becoming "more patriotic and at the same time more European".

The day of *la passation des pouvoirs* ended when M Chirac was driven in an open Citroën-Maserati car up the Champs Élysées to the Arc de Triomphe, accompanied by the mounted Republican guard. There he relit the flame at the tomb of the unknown soldier before greeting soldiers and striding into the crowd to shake hands.

In a symbol of his promised "simple presidency", M Chirac was driven to his inauguration in the car he has long used as Mayor of Paris, a Citroën CX from the 1970s. For most of the trip, it stopped at red lights. The occasion was only the second hand-over between presidents in the 37 years of the modern republic. The mood was so novel that it drew some amazement and earned a remark from Robert Badinter, the Mitterrand ally who officiated as president of the constitutional council. The French people had been "happily impressed" by the calm transfer, he told M Chirac.

M Mitterrand conferred privately with M Chirac in his office for an hour, passing on the code for the nuclear strike force among other details, while the dignitaries, ambassadors and celebrities awaited the ceremony. With the old president gone, his successor paid tribute to M Mitterrand but noted that France wanted change.

True to his taste for the unexpected, M Mitterrand made no farewell address, leaving only a brief goodbye note to the country he had led for 14 years. "I do not like theatrical farewells," he said. He congratulated Lionel Jospin on his strong score against M Chirac. "The Socialist Party is now the alternative party of government. When the French people want political change, they will turn to you."

Meanwhile, Jacques and Bernadette Chirac moved into the Elysée, the first presidential family to do so since de Gaulle. Claude, the President's 31-year-old daughter who helped lead his campaign, has become his communications director.



The outgoing President, François Mitterrand, right, shakes hand with Jacques Chirac, his Gaullist successor, during a calm transfer of power

Final step for Juppé from peasantry to power

BY CHARLES BREMNER

THE French love of paradox is on full display in President Chirac's choice of Alain Juppé, his most loyal lieutenant, who is shortly to be nominated as Prime Minister in his first government. Throughout his campaign, the Gaullist candidate vowed to free France from the tyranny of "the technocratic elite", yet M Juppé, the outgoing Foreign Minister, is the quintessence of that very caste.

In a country that prizes brains in its leaders, M Juppé, 49, the son of a modest Gascony farmer, dazzles as a

belle machine intellectuelle and raises hackles with the supreme self-assurance that goes with it. Taking pride in his ascent to the high civil service at a time when his contemporaries were mulling the 1968 barricades, he is happy to proclaim: "I am a pure product of the republican meritocracy". While at the Ecole Nationale d'Administration, the postgraduate cradle of the elite, his lightning mind earned him the nickname Amstrad.

M Juppé's appointment as Prime Minister is a reward for the loyalty he has shown M Chirac since he joined the then premier in 1976 and became

his right-hand man as Paris city treasurer and secretary-general of the Gaullist party. Until two years ago, the choice of the bald technocrat would have raised eyebrows. While contemporaries such as Philippe Séguin were forging fiefdoms, M Juppé was seen as *l'eternel second* who owed his political power entirely to the man he calls "JC".

After two unsuccessful attempts to win a parliamentary seat in his native Landes region, M Chirac handed him a Paris constituency which he won in 1983. When he served as Budget Minister under M Chirac in the mid-

1980s, clashing at the time with Edouard Balladur, his ministerial superior, he used to complain: "Chirac hasn't noticed I've grown up."

His service from 1993 in M Balladur's Cabinet has changed that. In what he calls his "baptism of fire", M Juppé earned his spurs at the Gatt world trade talks that year, facing down the Americans and leaning on European allies to win what Paris deemed a victory. He later made his mark with muscular diplomacy over Bosnia-Herzegovina and other fields, earning the admiration of Douglas Hurd, who calls him "simply a star".



Bernadette Chirac, France's new First Lady, waves to crowds yesterday as she arrives at the Elysée Palace

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Sarajevo bombardment worsens as UN dithers

FROM JOEL BRAND IN SARAJEVO AND JAMES BONE IN NEW YORK

EMBOLDENED by the inaction of Nato warplanes during Tuesday's blitz, Serb gunners intensified their use of heavier cannons yesterday as artillery and mortar duels continued for a second consecutive day in Sarajevo. High-ranking peacekeepers agreed there was little hope of stopping the bombardments and in New York the whole future of the United Nations "safe areas" policy was thrown into doubt.

Government and Serb units fired hundreds of shells at each other and their infantry clashed throughout yesterday. The fiercest battle was for a vital Serb-controlled road running along the face of Mount Trebevic, which rises over the southeastern corner of the Bosnian capital. Reporters watched the flashes of exploding heavy artillery rounds near government trenches just below the mountain route as Bosnian army and Serb troops carried on fighting.

The city's streets were virtually deserted. Residents ran for their lives across most crossroads as Serb gunners targeted exposed roads with machinegun and rifle fire. "A sniper's bullet came within centimetres of my head," said a young architect who aborted his attempt to get to work. Few shells landed in the city centre, however.

On Tuesday, both sides



Boutros Ghali wants UN operation scaled back

flagrantly defied the 15-month-old Nato ultimatum that threatened to destroy any heavy weapons firing on the city. UN observers reported that about 1,500 shells fell in the area, most of them along front lines. At least three civilians were killed and 26 wounded in the shelling, which was far worse than any incident since Nato issued its threat. Senior peacekeepers decided not to call in alliance warplanes for fear of worsening the situation and provoking the wrath of the Serbs.

In New York, the future of the "safe areas" in Bosnia-Herzegovina has been thrown into doubt by a UN proposal to scale back the organisation's peacekeeping role in

the former Yugoslav republic. Boutros Boutros Ghali, the UN Secretary-General, told the Security Council on Tuesday night that the upsurge in fighting necessitated a reduction in the size and mandate of the 22,000-strong peacekeeping force.

The UN chief singled out problems with the six "safe areas" around the Muslim areas of Sarajevo, Tuzla, Bihać, Gorazde, Zepa and Srebrenica, which he said were being used as staging areas by Bosnian forces.

Dr Boutros Ghali did not spell out details of his proposals, which he said would be contained in a written report before the end of the month. One Western diplomat at the secret session said that the Secretary-General apparently envisaged "dumping the safe areas".

UN officials are now holding talks with their Nato counterparts in Brussels on a possible redefinition of the UN mandate in Bosnia to make the "peacekeepers" position more secure after a spate of attacks.

One option being considered is the withdrawal of the large infantry units protecting the eastern "safe areas" of Gorazde, Zepa and Srebrenica and their replacement by smaller groups of UN military observers.

Oslo seeks to avert fish wars

Brussels: New fish wars are threatening to break out between European Union states and Norway following complaints against EU fishing fleets operating in the Norwegian Sea. European officials confirmed yesterday (Michael Dines writes).

Norway has asked for an urgent meeting with Emma Bonino, the European Fisheries Commissioner, in an attempt to avoid a repetition of the recent dispute between the EU and Canada. Norway is anxious that stocks of spring herring, whose numbers have been recovering after years of overfishing, are about to be plundered by Scottish, Danish and German fleets.

Russian block

London: Feeling in Russia against Nato expansion is so strong that the Duma would not ratify any treaty condoning it, Vladimir Shumeiko, a top Russian deputy, said after talks with John Major.

Neo-Nazi ban

Budapest: Extreme neo-Nazi and racist groups are to be disbanded, Vaclav Klaus, the Czech Prime Minister, said after skinheads murdered a gypsy with a baseball bat in a town 90 miles from Prague.

EC plan to 'sell' single currency in school

FROM MICHAEL DINES IN BRUSSELS

PLANS for a high-profile campaign to promote the case for a single currency with adults and schoolchildren in Britain and other European Union countries are being drafted by the European Commission, officials said yesterday.

Britain is likely to oppose any such scheme which will be put to heads of government for approval.

Television and newspaper advertisements, with educational programmes for schools, will be used to explain the Commission's case

for the single currency in one of the most comprehensive campaigns ever undertaken by Brussels, officials said.

Education ministers will be asked to carry out a thorough review of school curriculums and teaching materials so pupils can become familiar with the European currency before it comes into circulation, around the turn of the century.

Brussels is convinced that winning schoolchildren's allegiance is vital for the long-term success of moves towards greater economic

and political union. But the schools initiative is likely to be greeted with considerable hostility in Britain. The Government is expected to resist any attempt by Brussels to launch campaigns in schools — which could be implemented only with the support of the Department for Education — before a decision in 1998, after the general election, whether to exercise Britain's single currency opt-out.

The single currency campaign, which will be similar to the 1992 European single market awareness initiative, will

be set out in a Commission Green Paper to be presented to governments at the EU summit in Cannes next month. It will be funded jointly by Brussels and national governments and could begin by the end of the year.

Commission officials will retain overall control of the advertising campaign. But it will be up to individual governments to implement the initiative and to reflect local concerns such as "British fears about a loss of sovereignty, and German fears about inflation", officials said.

Arab radicals not welcome in London, says Major

BY MICHAEL BINYON, DIPLOMATIC EDITOR

JOHN MAJOR, told Arab ambassadors in London yesterday that radical Muslim dissidents who abused British hospitality were "extremely unwelcome in London".

In an unusual luncheon meeting with 15 ambassadors and charges d'affaires, as well as representatives of the Palestine Liberation Organisation and the Arab League, the Prime Minister employed some of the strongest language yet used to condemn the political activities of a growing number of Islamic fundamentalists who have sought asylum in Britain.

He told the ambassadors that there was nothing Britain could do to halt the activities as long as Muslim radicals did not break British law. But his sharp remarks suggested that the Government is keen to discourage any more opponents of friendly Arab governments from seeking to set up opposition bases in London.

Britain's relations with at least three Arab governments have been strained by the presence here of Islamic dissidents. Tunisia has strongly protested against the granting of political asylum to Rashid al-Ghannouchi, leader of the banned al-Nahda party, which has been accused of masterminding the bombing of a tourist hotel in which a British tourist lost a foot.

King Fahd of Saudi Arabia



Al-Gosaibi: Saudis lobbied for curbs

personally lobbied the Prime Minister to curb the activities of Muhammad al-Massari, a dissident physicist in London who has set up the Committee for the Defence of Legitimate Rights. Bahrain recently sent its Foreign Minister to London to protest at the arrival in Britain of three radical sheikhs who had been expelled from the emirate.

The Government has also come under strong pressure from France to crack down on members of the Algerian Islamic Salvation Front in London. Britain has co-operated with French security forces to keep watch on anyone suspected of involvement in terrorist activity in Algeria or France.

The growing attraction of London as a haven for Muslim radicals is based partly on laws which do not necessarily force any asylum-seeker to renounce all political activity and the proximity of a large and lively Arab press. Several influential Arabic newspapers which are published in London and widely distributed in the Middle East, including al-Hayat, have been used by Algerian and other opposition groups to carry statements of their views.

The Government has been embarrassed by the arrival of Arab dissidents. Mr Major told the ambassadors that his Government had given them "no encouragement". He added, however, that Britain did not see any automatic link between Islamic fundamentalism and terrorism.

The lunch guests at the residence of Muhammad Shaker, the Egyptian Ambassador, who is doyen of the Arab envoys, included Ghazi al-Gosaibi, the Saudi Ambassador, as well as the ambassadors of Bahrain and Tunisia. It is unusual for the Prime Minister to meet foreign ambassadors in this way, but Downing Street made clear that Mr Major was personally interested in the Middle East after his recent visit to Israel, Gaza and Jordan.

Bangladesh killer storms smash shanty homes

FROM ANIS AHMED IN DHAKA

AN Indonesian ship was sinking in the Bay of Bengal last night in a severe rainstorm that has killed nearly 100 people in Bangladesh and made 70,000 homeless.

The Indonesian ship, Khatia, was caught and damaged in the storm near Kutubdia on Tuesday. Navy boats are rushing to help its crew to safety, a Chittagong port official said.

Police said that more than 40 islanders were swept into the Bay of Bengal yesterday by the storms which have been pounding the Bangladesh coast for the past three days. Another 100 people are missing.

At least 30 people drowned and 80 are still missing after a ferry capsized in the coastal district of Barguna late on Tuesday. Another 15 drowned when a boat capsized near the island of Maheshkhali, the police said. The storm flattened at least 10,000 shanty homes along the coast and on islands in the Bay of Bengal.

The storm is the worst since a cyclone killed more than 138,000 people in 1991. The Dhaka weather office said last night that the storms were likely to be over by today. (Reuters)



Tricycle rickshaw drivers have a wet time of it as they pedal through Dhaka's flooded streets yesterday

China's party rules fail to tackle business nepotism

FROM JONATHAN MIRSKY IN HONG KONG

RULES to prevent favouritism and bias in the selection of party and government officials were published yesterday by the Chinese Communist Party.

The 11 regulations, which are given front-page treatment in the main official newspapers, ignore the main issue, however: favouritism and nepotism are not used primarily to appoint officials. They are the means by which the children and relatives of high officials secure leading positions in profitable enterprises.

The new regulations, identical to many others over the years, are described as "a scientific and standard mechanism for selecting capable party and government officials". The candidates must be "clean living... and keep close relations with the masses". Nominations should

be "democratic", and "officials may not nominate their own staff or secretaries for promotion".

The regulations appear in the midst of a purge of political rivals of President Jiang Zemin, especially those connected to Deng Xiaoping, the ailing senior leader, who are being accused of corruption. The one regulation that the newspapers do not mention, however, stipulates that relatives of party leaders may not use their connections for profit. The family of Mr Deng, some of whom, like his daughter Deng Rong, have made a great deal of money, shows how this rule is flouted.

Keynesian policy, Zhu Rongji, the Vice Premier and China's economic leader, has shown himself as a Keynesian and says Peking must proceed slowly with freeing prices and

letting market forces take over from central planning, a state newspaper said yesterday. Keynes advocated economic control on items such as interest-rate changes and public works. (Reuters)



Jiang: purge ordered of his political rivals

McDonald's braced for Jewish protest

FROM CHRISTOPHER WALKER IN JERUSALEM

THE hamburger giant, McDonald's, is preparing to confront the daunting religious and dietary challenge posed by ultra-Orthodox Jews when it opens its first branch in Jerusalem this month.

Because the 275-seat restaurant in predominantly Jewish west Jerusalem will be non-kosher, and one of the few eating places in the city open for business on the Jewish sabbath, the company has tried to defuse expected opposition by announcing that the world's first three kosher McDonald's will be opened in Israel in the summer, one of them in the Jerusalem suburb of Mevasseret.

"We very much hope that, by giving the Orthodox community an alternative choice of their own, we will avoid any noise when we open our first Jerusalem branch," Irina Shalmon, a McDonald's spokeswoman said. "We want to cater for every possible taste. As the central Jerusalem branch will be non-kosher, it will of course be open on the sabbath."

However, in addition to its opening hours, the McDonald's in Jerusalem's Shamai Street will offend strict observers of kashrut (Jewish dietary law) because it will sell Big Macs, cheeseburgers, ice cream and milkshakes together, flaunting the kosher practice of not mixing meat and dairy products.

Shops and other establishments in west Jerusalem which have defied calls from the large ultra-Orthodox community to close over the sabbath have recently been subjected to harassment.

Orthodox Jews have also tried to stop drivers using a main road through the city on Friday nights and Saturdays.

Dead fish wash up in Sydney

London: A mystery disease that has killed millions of sardines off southern and western parts of Australia has spread to Sydney (Anjana Ahuja writes). Thousands of fish have been washed up on the city's east-coast beach in an epidemic that has now affected 6,200 miles of coastline.

The problem seems to have started off the western coast two weeks ago. One explanation may be that a bloom of plankton was brought to the surface by a combination of winds and tides. Such an intense concentration might have proved poisonous, some scientists say.

Dr David Hill, a plankton expert at Melbourne University, disagrees. "Diatoms [a type of plankton] are usually a very good food source, and they don't have a history of causing mass marine-animal deaths," he said. A mystery virus has not been ruled out.

Police on alert

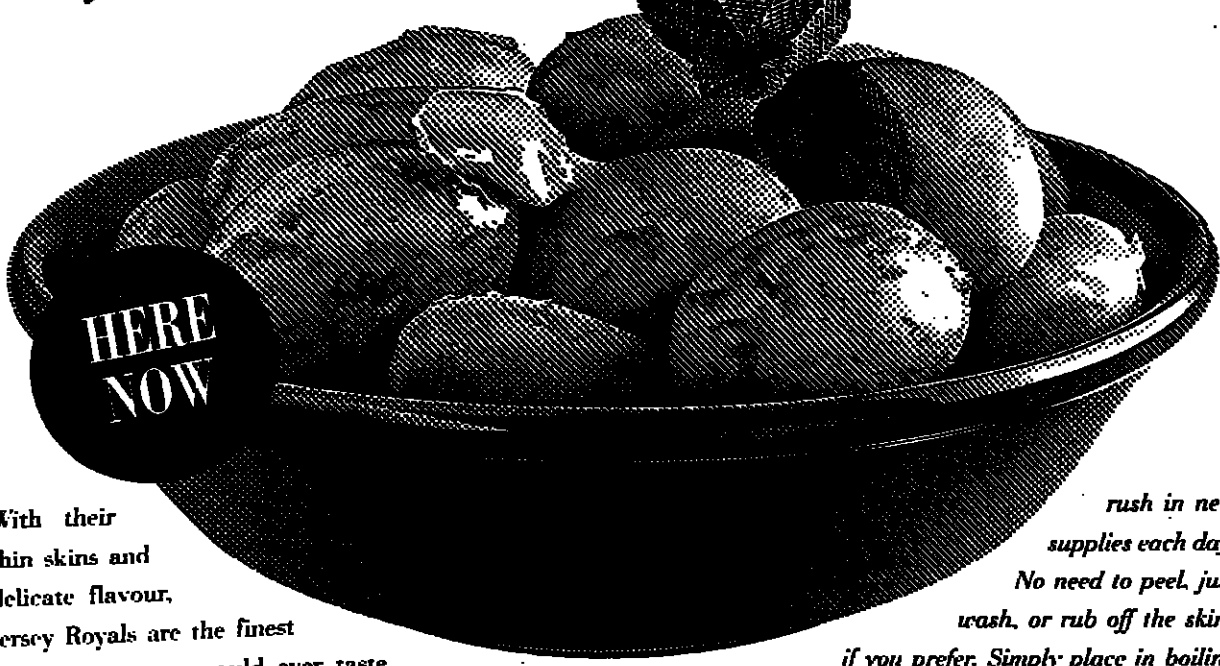
Tokyo: There will be no stand-down of the 80,000 police, one third of Japan's national force, who have been hunting members of the Aum Shinrikyo sect until any last remaining stocks of lethal sarin gas have been recovered, according to Hiromu Nonaka, the Japanese Interior Minister. The sect is alleged to have released sarin gas in the Tokyo underground eight weeks ago, killing 12 people. Mr Nonaka added that it was thought the gas had not been produced in large quantities "and most of it is believed to have been thrown away". (Reuters)

Ramos defiant

Manila: President Ramos of the Philippines yesterday brushed aside a strong protest from Peking over a media trip to a Chinese military facility in the disputed Spratly Islands that had been organised by his Government (Abby Tan writes). He denied the trip to the South China Sea had been provocative. "This is an exercise of the freedom of expression existing in the Philippines," he said. China is angry that its military sites were photographed by the media.

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Religious Right presses demands with Congress

FROM MARTIN FLETCHER IN WASHINGTON

AMERICA'S increasingly formidable religious Right yesterday served notice on the new Republican majority in Congress that it intends calling in its debts.

After contributing greatly to the Republican victory in last November's mid-term polls, and muting its demands while the party pushed through the predominantly economic *Contract with America*, the Christian Coalition, which has 1.6 million members, yesterday unveiled its own *Contract with the American Family*, presenting Congress with ten conservative social measures that it wants enacted. These include new restrictions on abortion, voluntary school prayer, restitution of victims by criminals and a crackdown on pornography.

Such issues are highly divisive, and can frighten off millions of voters in the Centre — as the Republicans discovered to their cost in the 1992 presidential election. On the other hand, party leaders can no longer afford to ignore the Christian Right, which is believed to dominate 18 state

Republican parties and partly control 13 more.

The coalition can mobilise a huge army of highly committed foot soldiers. During November's elections, for instance, it issued 33 million "voter guides" which almost exclusively endorsed Republican candidates. Up to 40 per cent of voters in Republican primaries consider themselves born-again Christians and no candidate for the party's 1996 presidential nomination can



Gramm: paid the Right too little attention

hope to win without them. Not surprisingly, yesterday's "contract" elicited immediate pledges of support from Newt Gingrich, the House Speaker, Robert Dole, the Senate leader and Republican presidential frontrunner, and Phil Gramm, the Texas Senator and presidential candidate who has upset the Christian Right by paying it too little attention.

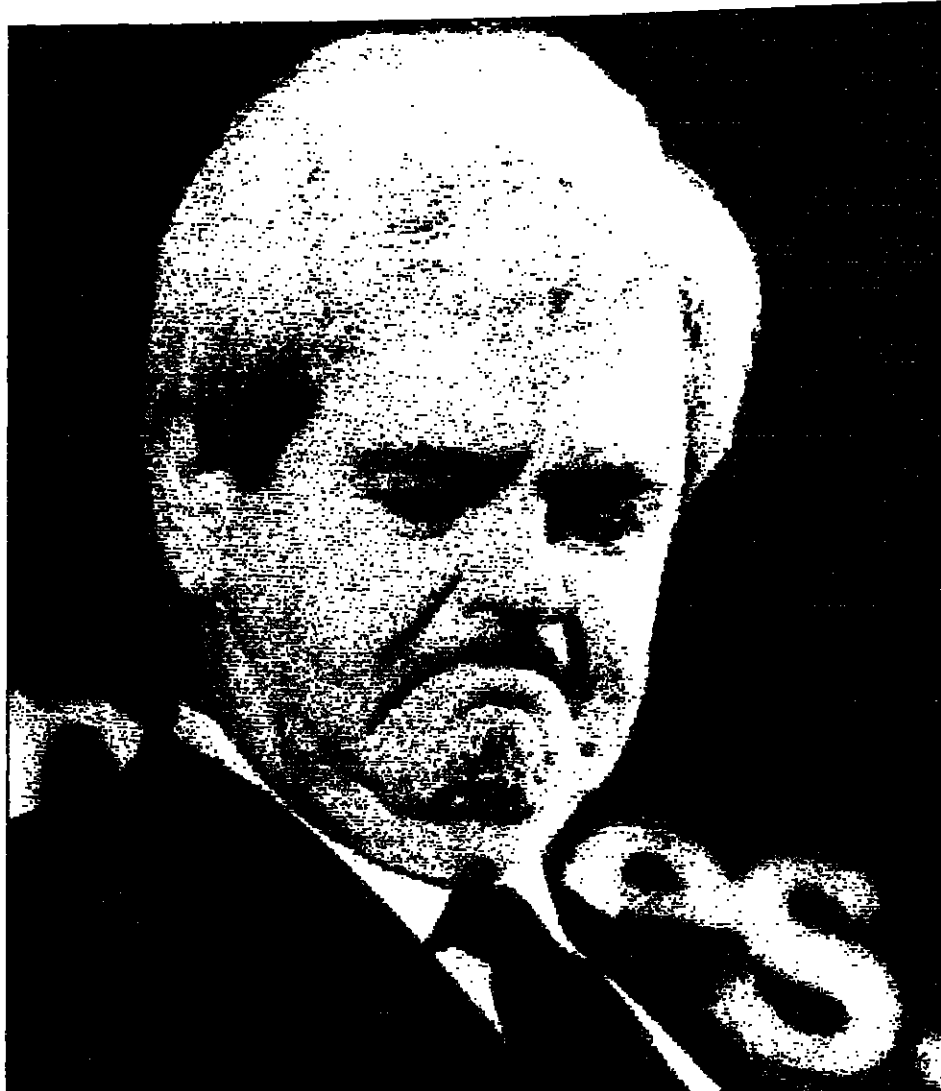
But Ralph Reed, 33, the coalition's director, who devised the document, is a canny operator who knows that a public perception that the Republicans are controlled by the religious Right would seriously damage both their cause and his. He therefore portrayed the contract as "ten suggestions, not ten commandments", and toned down several of them to avoid a charge of extremism. The document thus calls not for a total ban on abortion, for instance, but for a ban on late abortions and an end to federal funding for abortion clinics.

Mr Reed also employed Frank Luntz, the pollster who helped devise Mr Gingrich's

original *Contract with America*, and was so able to assure Republican leaders that each of the ten measures enjoyed the support of more than 60 per cent of the public. "We are not going to do to the Republican Congress what the feminists and gays did to the Clinton Administration when they pushed for an extremist agenda that got [President] Clinton off to such a poor start that he never recovered," he said.

But some of the swiftest criticism of the coalition's contract came yesterday not from the Left, but the Right. Pat Buchanan, the conservative commentator and presidential candidate, said that in its "reach for consensus" the document lacked "boldness".

Clinton veto: President Clinton said he would use his presidential veto for the first time to block a Republican Bill cutting \$16.4 billion (£10.5 billion) from the 1995 budget approved by the last Democratic Congress. He said the cuts would devastate certain education, job-training and environmental programmes.



Ready for change: Newt Gingrich, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, has recently softened his February declaration that he would not enter the White House race

Gingrich limbers up to run for presidency

BY MARTIN FLETCHER

NEWT GINGRICH is fueling speculation that he plans to run for the presidency by making a four-day visit next month to New Hampshire, where the first primary will be contested.

News of the trip closely follows a television interview in which the colourful House Speaker softened his declaration in February that he would not seek the presidency in 1996.

A Gingrich ally said he believed that the Speaker would run if the Senate "mangles" the agenda and if Robert Dole, the Senate leader, and Phil Gramm, the Texas Senator and the other leading candidate for the Republican nomination, lose credibility among party activists.

A CNN/USA Today poll of Republican voters yesterday gave Mr Dole a 39 per cent point lead over Mr Gramm, but party activists do not consider Mr Dole a true conservative and could switch in droves if Mr Gingrich were to join the race.

Inquiry ordered into 'suicide' of Clinton aide

FROM IAN BRODIE IN WASHINGTON

PRESIDENT CLINTON suffered a fresh setback over the Whitewater affair yesterday when the Senate voted to reopen its investigation into his Arkansas land deal with a second round of committee hearings. These will include a new inquiry into the death in July 1993 of Vincent Foster, Mr Clinton's aide, who handled his Whitewater affairs.

The President was dealt a second blow when Janet Reno, the Attorney-General, asked for an independent counsel to investigate fraud allegations against Ron Brown, his Commerce Secretary.

Previous inquiries into Foster's death concluded that he shot himself, but persistent questions have been raised about the possibility of murder. Republicans now controlling the Senate pushed for the new hearings, but the decision had overwhelming bipartisan support and passed by 96 votes to three.

Hearings will begin in the next few months and could impinge on the presidential election campaign next year, reviving the scandal in voters' minds. Unlike the previous Senate Whitewater committee, the new inquiry will look at questions that have been raised about dealings in Arkansas, including funds in Mr Clinton's campaign for Governor in 1990, which are under investigation by an independent counsel.

The Administration already faces two other inquiries involving payments to a mistress by Henry Cisneros, the Housing Secretary, and a charge of receiving illegal gifts against Mike Espy, the former Agriculture Secretary.

Mr Clinton rallied strongly behind Mr Brown yesterday. He said he was confident the

Commerce Secretary would be cleared and wanted him to stay in the Cabinet. Mr Brown arranged for his lawyer to hold a news conference to rebut the charges. It is an irony of the system that the inquiry was launched by Ms Reno, a fellow member of the Clinton Cabinet.

Yesterday's request represents serious legal trouble for Mr Brown, who has won plaudits from business for his energetic pursuit of new markets for American goods and, this week, his aggressive stance towards Japan over the imposition of import tariffs on luxury cars.

He is accused of making incomplete and inaccurate statements on his financial disclosure forms and of receiving a questionable payment of \$400,000 (£225,000) from a company that had failed to reimburse \$20 million (£12.8 million) in debts to a government finance corporation.

Republicans had cause to be embarrassed by another potential Washington scandal yesterday. The Senate Ethics Committee found "substantial cause" that Bob Packwood, the Republican chairman of the powerful Senate Finance Committee, may have abused his position by alleged sexual misconduct towards more than a dozen women. The committee launched a formal inquiry that could lead to censure or expulsion.

The report said Mr Packwood grabbed and kissed women, sometimes forcing his tongue into their mouths. In one case, he allegedly ran his hand up the leg of a restaurant waitress. In another, he allegedly pinned a staff assistant against a wall, held her hair with one hand and fondled her with the other.



Ron Brown faces a financial inquiry requested by Janet Reno, a fellow member of the Clinton Cabinet



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Brittan criticises US policy in trade war with Japan

FROM WOLFGANG MÜNCHAU IN STRASBOURG AND MARTIN FLETCHER IN WASHINGTON

REFLECTING growing European concern over American trade policy, Sir Leon Brittan, the EU Trade Commissioner, yesterday warned that US sanctions against Japanese luxury cars would put at risk the credibility of the new World Trade Organisation (WTO).

In an unusually outspoken criticism of the growing US drift towards unilateral trade sanctions, Sir Leon said: "We all want to boost trade in cars, but to jeopardise the WTO's credibility so soon after its creation ... sends a bad signal."

On Tuesday, Washington decided to impose punitive 100 per cent tariffs on 13 Japanese luxury cars, including the popular Lexus model, unless Japan agrees to open its domestic market to US-made cars and car parts by the end of next month. Sir Leon said: "It seems to me that if what is threatened were done, on the

face of it that would be contrary to (trading) rules because it would be discriminatory action in breach of the MFN (Most Favoured Nation) obligation."

A spokesman for the European Commission said: "This is not the way to solve trade disputes. These measures, if implemented, would be contrary to American obligations under the WTO."

Tokyo immediately referred the case to the organisation, which is expected to pass judgement on the threatened sanctions. The dispute amounts to an early test of the effectiveness and independence of the organisation, which began operations early this year. It arose out of the 1993 agreement on the Uruguay trade round as the successor of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). In Washington, formation of the organisation met with scepticism bordering on hostility — part of a general reluctance by Congress to submit itself to multilateral organisations.

The dispute follows the long-running row between the US and Europe over the appointment of Renato Ruggiero, a former Italian Trade Minister, as head of the organisation. The US stalled the process for several months, before reluctantly giving in only a few weeks ago.

More recently, the US launched a simultaneous "dual-track" initiative against Japan, using its own domestic trade legislation and that of the organisation in an attempt

to force Japan to open its market to American car parts. The European response was cautious as the Administration expressed at least a veneer of respect for the organisation's rules and procedures.

However, this week's decision to target Japanese luxury cars hit a raw nerve in Brussels and increased suspicions that the US would take recourse to the organisation only when convenient, while giving priority to its domestic trade rules, which gives the Administration wide-ranging powers to impose unilateral sanctions.

Mickey Kantor, the US Trade Representative who designed the American sanctions, is also an astute politician who chaired Bill Clinton's 1992 presidential campaign. Japanese officials believe his main goal is to boost Mr Clinton's re-election hopes. To be seen confronting the unpopular Japanese will enhance the President's image in the American heartland, where the consensus is that Tokyo has parried Washington's complaints of protectionism for too long.

The announcement also won bipartisan praise in Congress and the sanctions should greatly improve Mr Clinton's standing in Michigan, Ohio and Missouri, the swing states he must hold in 1996 to regain the White House. US car manufacturers, who would benefit from the sanctions, are concentrated there.

Leading article, page 21
Trade war escalates, page 29



Ato Sackey, a car dealer in Silver Spring, Maryland, with Lexus ES cars which would double in price to \$70,000 (£44,500) each under the proposed sanctions

McVeigh 'admits Oklahoma City bomb massacre'

FROM IAN BRODIE IN WASHINGTON

TIMOTHY McVEIGH was reported yesterday to have broken his silence in jail and admitted that he bombed the federal building in Oklahoma City a month ago.

He was said to have chosen the building because it housed government agencies, but was unaware there was a day-care centre inside. The blast killed 168, including 19 children.

The report that Mr McVeigh had taken responsibility for the bombing was carried by *The New York Times*, which quoted two unidentified sources who talked to him in custody. They said that, despite his admission, Mr McVeigh did not believe he had committed a crime.

Stephen Jones, Mr McVeigh's lawyer, cast doubt on the authenticity of the report. He said that in cases carrying the death penalty other inmates often come forward with purported confessions to curry favour with prosecutors. However, most of the 41 people who have talked to Mr McVeigh since his arrest 75 minutes after the explosion have been lawyers or FBI agents.

According to the newspaper's account, Mr McVeigh had been upset by the actions of federal agents during the raid on the Branch Davidian compound near Waco, Texas, which ended with more than 30 deaths, and by the FBI killings of a white supremacist's wife and baby son in Idaho. He was, according to the report, largely motivated by a more general anger with the federal Government that took shape near the end of his army service and might have been compounded by his inability to find a well-paid job when he was demobbed.

Planning for the bombing was said to have begun at least nine months ago. Oklahoma City was one of several targets considered in a broad swath of the American heartland running from South Dakota to Texas. On a visit to Oklahoma City, Mr McVeigh realised that the federal building was vulnerable to a van bomb because it faced the street, where the vehicle could be parked, and had nine floors that would collapse on top of each other.

Mr McVeigh was said to

have told the newspaper's two informants that he was not directly involved with armed militia groups, but he was friendly with people holding similar views to his own whom he met primarily at gun shows. The report said it was not clear if Mr McVeigh had given details of how the bombing plot was financed, how many people were involved and where the bomb, weighing an estimated 4,800lb, was assembled. Mr McVeigh said that Stephen Colbern, a drifter arrested this week on firearms charges, was not involved.

According to the sources, Mr McVeigh avoided detection by using 250 miles of back roads when he drove the van carrying the bomb from Kansas to Oklahoma City. Despite all his preparation work, however, Mr McVeigh botched his escape. Two days before the attack he parked his car in Oklahoma City but forgot to attach a rear licence plate. The oversight led to his arrest by a highway patrolman 75 minutes after the explosion.

It was not clear, however, why Mr McVeigh should confess, if indeed he did, after his refusal to talk, unless he had decided to protect others by taking all the blame.

Until now, Mr McVeigh, one of two suspects charged with the crime, has been depicted as prepared to give only his name, in keeping with his army training in the event of capture. Yet he is far from an automaton, according to Mr Jones, who described him as polite, co-operative and pleasant. He will plead not guilty, the lawyer said.



McVeigh: his lawyer doubts that he confessed

Admirals' anger surfaces over submarine film mutiny

FROM GILES WHITTELL IN LOS ANGELES

THE year's biggest box-office hit has incurred the wrath of the US Navy because its plot involves depicting a mutiny on board an American nuclear submarine.

Crimson Tide, a claustrophobic action thriller about a submarine ordered to launch a pre-emptive

nuclear strike on Russian nationalist rebels, centres on the conflict between the vessel's captain and an executive officer without whose assent the missiles cannot be launched. The arch-villain in the film is closely modelled on Vladimir Zhirinovskiy, the Russian ultra-nationalist.

The navy refused to co-operate in the making of the film because of its producers' insistence on including

the mutiny, which is triggered by the executive officer's refusal to approve the missile launch. Mayhem ensues, a spectacle ridiculed by the Pentagon. "Our people are too well trained, too bright and too loyal to our country to ever ... w themselves to be put in such a position," Admiral Henry Chiles, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Strategic Command, told his interviewer

on the television programme *Entertainment Tonight*. Retired Admiral R.Y. "Yogi" Kaufman, a former second-in-command of the US Navy, agreed, calling the possibility of a rogue submarine captain holding a gun to the head of his executive officer "about as remote as hell freezing over".

The film is set deep beneath the western Pacific on board the USS

Alabama. Its producers, Don Simpson and Jerry Bruckheimer, retained as a technical consultant a former captain of the *Alabama* who said that most of what happens in *Crimson Tide* could occur in real life. Simpson and Bruckheimer, of *Top Gun* and *Beverly Hills Cop* fame, are unlikely to care. Their film took nearly \$19 million (£12 million) in its first weekend.

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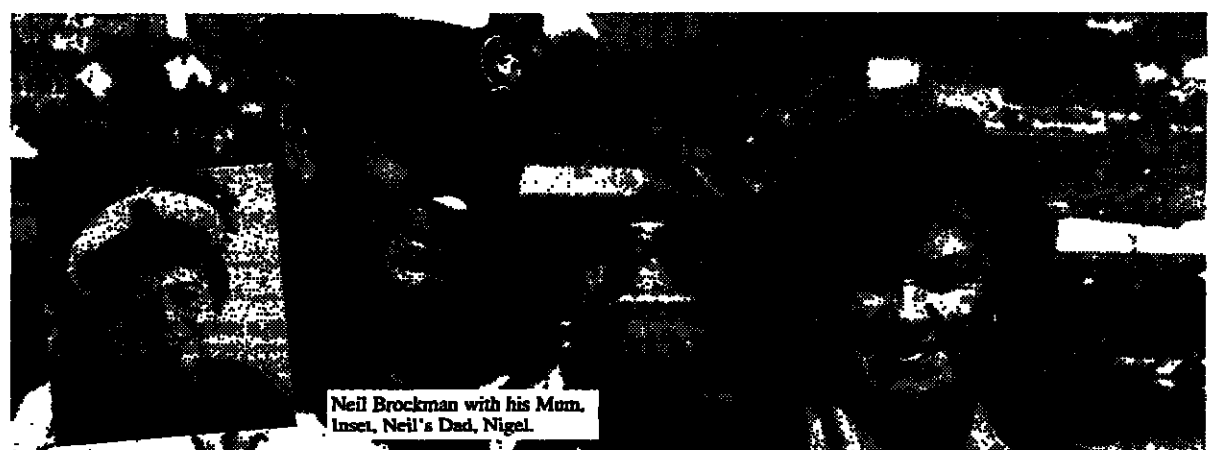
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Neil and his volunteer crew answered a call to give assistance along with the Sennen Cove lifeboat. Despite heavy seas and storm conditions which produced winds of up to 82mph, they eventually got the *Julian Paul* under tow. Both lifeboats were shipping water, radar range was severely reduced and it was pitch black.

They eventually reached Newlyn 11 hours later, having saved five lives and the fishing boat. Neil has just been awarded the Bronze Medal of the Institution. Just like his Dad. Please help us to make sure that the RNLI is always there by making a donation today.

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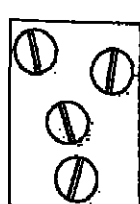
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A woman at 50, feeling like murder □ Drugs and diet for cutting coronaries □ Using computers to improve smear tests



ALTHOUGH Amanda Robinson is 50, she looks younger. She is remarkably fit, plays a strenuous game of tennis several times a week, and rides and sails. Most of the time, she has a good social life. Once a month, for just over a week, her normal equilibrium is lost and she feels like murdering those around her.

She controls her irritability: she doesn't even, as it were, kick the cat, because she knows the cause of her troubles. She is on hormone replacement therapy, and this is the time of the month when she is taking the progestogens essential to counteract the oestrogens and thereby prevent any increase in the likelihood of malignant change in the uterine lining.

Mrs Robinson's consultation this week coincided with the introduction of Tridestra, a new form of HRT. During consultation, she confided that one week a month was hell, and that also the only good feature of the monthly withdrawal bleed when taking HRT was that it signalled the end

Route out of monthly hell

of her week of irritability. When she was younger she had hoped that by the age of 50 she might have been finished with periods.

Mrs Robinson is not alone in her complaints: a recent survey shows that 43 per cent of women using HRT find that the monthly withdrawal bleed is a problem, and 35 per cent are troubled by premenstrual tension-like symptoms, although not usually to the extent of inducing violent feelings as severe as Mrs Robinson's.

One of the challenges in medicine is to encourage women who



MEDICAL BRIEFING
Dr Thomas Stuttford

have started on HRT to continue with it; 25 per cent give it up within a year or so because of the bleeds and 18 per cent because of PMT. Not all women are aware that HRT has the ability to reduce the incidence of heart disease by 50 per cent, and is useful in this respect, even if they already have angina. Its beneficial effects on osteoporosis are better known. Coronary heart disease is

the most common cause of death in post-menopausal women and kills five times as many as does cancer of the breast.

signed for Mrs Robinson. Research has shown that a monthly bleed, and monthly irritability with progestogen, are not necessary. A quarterly cycle is just as effective as a monthly one in controlling hot flushes, tiredness, depression, moodiness, joint pains, palpitations, genital atrophy and loss of libido. Tridestra shows every sign that it would be equally good at keeping heart disease at bay and preventing brittle bones. There is no evidence that the uterus suffers.

When Tridestra is prescribed, 2mg of oestradiol are taken daily for ten weeks; for the last fortnight — weeks eleven and twelve — medroxyprogesterone is added. During the thirteenth week when the patient bleeds, she takes an inert placebo tablet. The patients therefore have a withdrawal bleed only once every 13 weeks and likewise suffer from PMT-type symptoms only four rather than 13 times a year. When Mrs Robinson left with her prescription for Tridestra, her husband, who now finds one week in four "rather uncomfortable", needed no persuasion to drive her immediately to the chemist.

Life saver



THE MAN next to me at a recent dinner had just retired after a successful career in the City. He looks healthy, is intellectually very bright

and is looking forward to a long and happy retirement.

He is symptom free, indeed feels very well, but a recent test showed that his serum cholesterol was over 10mmol per litre, nearly twice as high as it should be.

Fortunately, a high proportion of my companion's cholesterol was of the high-density lipoprotein form for good cholesterol. It was decided to treat him by diet alone, and to avoid saturated fats.

Pravastatin (Lipostat) is licensed for use when the cholesterol level arises above 7.8. But even when, in a trial, it was given to men with a mean total cholesterol of only 6.02 the number of heart attacks was reduced by 37 per cent.

The Lancet has recently reported on a Scandinavian trial involving 4,250 men and women with a

history of heart disease. Their cholesterol was lowered to 6.75 by diet and thereafter half were given simvastatin (Zocor), and the others a placebo. After five years 12 per cent of those taking the placebo had died from coronary heart disease, but only 8 per cent of those who took Zocor. Other statistics showed that for every 100 patients treated with Zocor for six years, four lives would be saved and seven more patients would be spared a non-fatal coronary.

Testing time



RECENTLY I've seen two young women who had cervical smears taken at reputable units within the past three years.

both had changes in their cervix which were already sufficiently advanced to warrant cone biopsy, removal of the cervix. In some patients cell changes progress very quickly, others in whom the standard interval between smears appears to have been too long may have been the

victims of poor technique when the slide was prepared, or mistaken opinion given by the cytologist who read it.

Pulse magazine has recently reported on a computer system, PAPNET, at two clinics which helps to read the smears. The system, which relies on technology used in the space war programme, reduces by almost a half the number of false negative readings; the faulty diagnoses which give women a mistaken sense of security. In other cases it found cells which should more properly have been classified as borderline but were passed as normal.

The computer reviews all the cells on the slide, estimated to be between 300,000 and 500,000, and then selects the 128 which look most abnormal so that they may be assessed by a specialist cytotechnologist. Dr Peter Trott, President of the British Society for Cervical Cytology, said: "When finance permits the PAPNET computer system will be a valuable adjunct to conventional microscopy." Improved techniques are increasingly important as it now appears that 85 per cent of all women at risk are being screened.

Have doctors misused antibiotics?

Antibiotics save lives, though how many it is impossible to say in the United States in the ten years after the discovery of sulphonamides in the late 1930s, the figure was put at one and a half million. To this one has to add those saved from the long-term complications of infectious illness, disease of the heart valves following rheumatic fever in childhood and syphilitic aneurysms of the major arteries.

The wards that were once filled to overflowing with children dying of pneumonia, meningitis and typhoid are now empty. Sixty years on antibiotics are going through something of a crisis of confidence. Doctors, it is alleged, have killed off the proverbial goose that has been laying the golden eggs — dishing out antibiotics like Smarties for the most trivial of illnesses. So now the human species is confronted by a new and fearful prospect — bacteria resistant to not just one but a whole range of antibiotics. Then there is the suspicion that the liberal prescription of antibiotics may itself be harmful either by lowering the body's natural defences against infection or by allowing opportunist infections to get hold.

Both these concerns are the

Dr James Le Fanu looks at the threat posed by the rise of drug resistant bacteria

subject of a book published today, *Superbug: Nature's Revenge*. According to its author Geoffrey Cannon, "The over-use and abuse of antibiotics worldwide amounts to a vast unplanned and uncontrollable exercise in bacterial genetic manipulation whose consequences nobody can see. Fifty thousand tonnes of antibiotics are being used every year on humans and animals. This is literally a colossal overkill. Antibiotics now do more harm than good," he argues.

The unfolding story of bacterial resistance to antibiotics is well illustrated by *Staphylococcus aureus* responsible for severe infections of the skin, bones and lungs. Penicillin when it was first produced in 1941 was effective against virtually all strains of staph. Three years later, however, the bacteria had acquired the ability to make an enzyme, penicillinase, that inactivated penicillin. The pharmaceutical industry responded to this challenge by developing a semi-synthetic penicillin called methicillin, but by the early 1970s a new breed of staph had emerged — methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* or MRSA. MRSA in turn proved vulnerable to a new class of antibiotics, the fluoroquinolones, but ten years later many are resistant to this too.

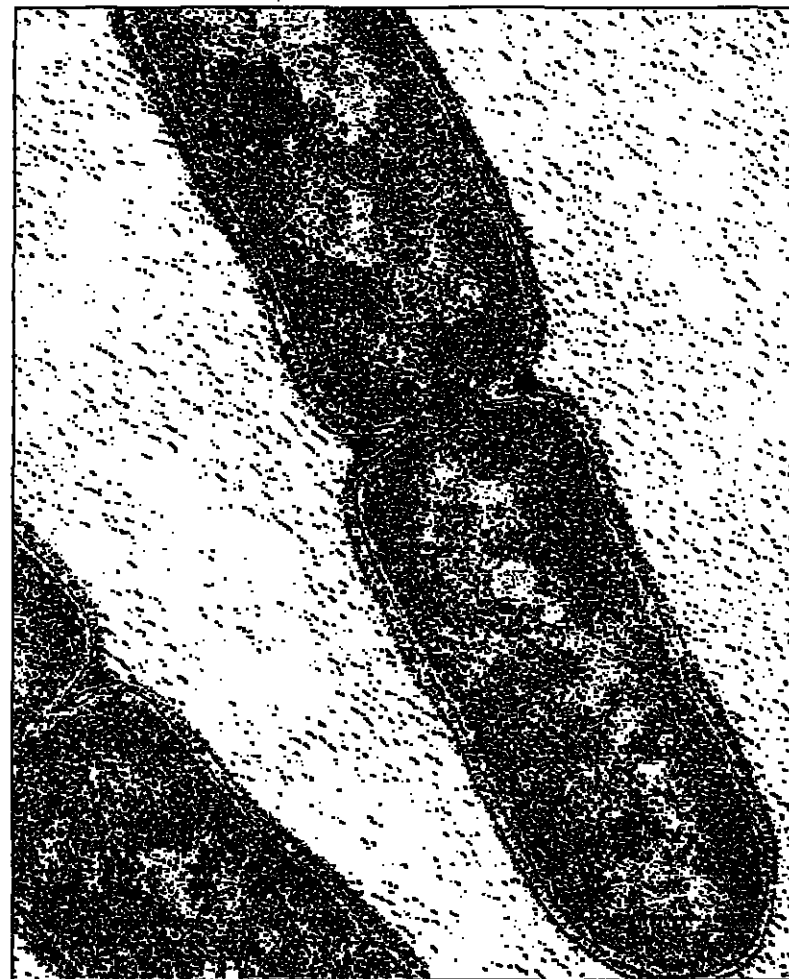
This rapid emergence of resistance arises because antibiotics exert selective pressure on bacteria, eliminating those that are sensitive, but leaving behind the occasional mutant which is resistant and which then multiplies to colonise the space left behind.

Quite plausibly the main culprits in all this are doctors themselves for prescribing antibiotics "blindly" — that is before finding out which organism is responsible for the infection — and indiscriminately. This is certainly the view of Richard Lacey, Professor of Microbiology at Leeds University and Geoffrey Cannon's chief witness for the prosecution. Professor Lacey claims that less than one in a 100 antibiotic prescriptions are "appropriate" while most of the infections for which they are prescribed are self-limiting — they will eventually get

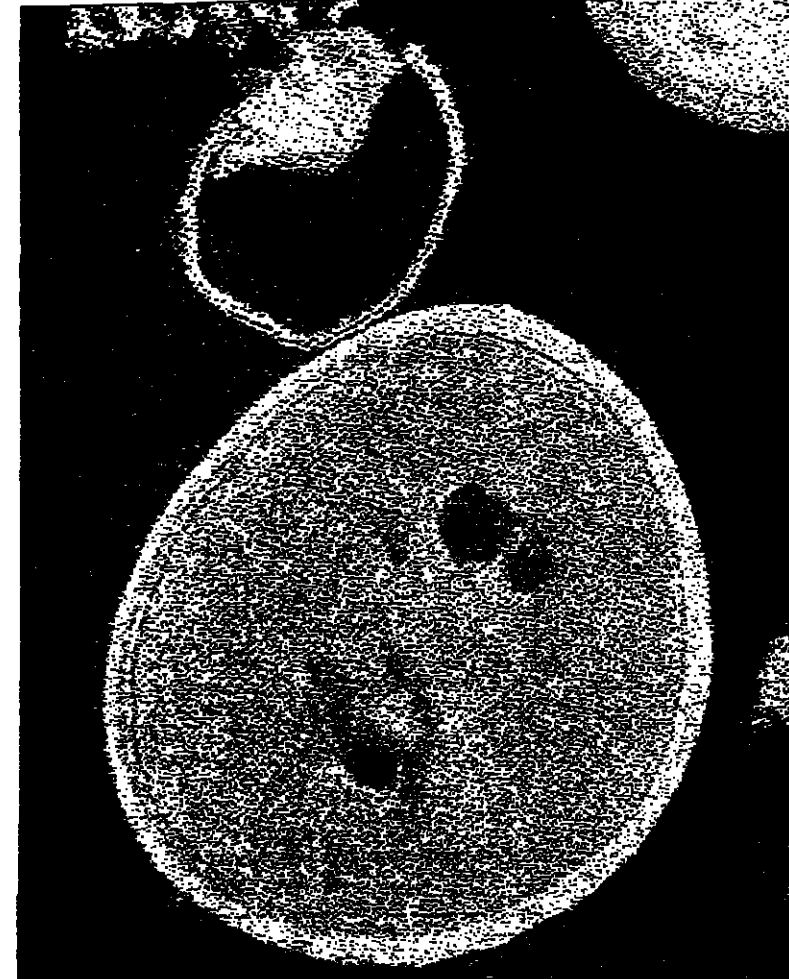
better without drugs. To understand the second charge against antibiotics that they do more harm than good, it is necessary to appreciate that most of the bacteria with which we live in close contact, far from being harmful, are essential for human health.

These normal flora in the gut, enterococci, present in their tens of millions, produce a chemical toxic to other bacteria, while at the same time by generating a constant low-grade stimulus to the immune system keep it finely tuned to resist pathogenic invaders.

Further, digestion of food generates an astonishing 20 litres of methane and hydrogen gas a day, whose elimination would require us to be belching and passing wind almost continuously. Thanks to the enterococci, however, these gases are converted into non-volatile substances so the average amount of daily flatulence is a mere (and socially acceptable) one litre.



Bacteria are survivors: both *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, left, and *Staphylococcus aureus*, right, have developed resistance to some antibiotics



Inevitably, antibiotics which can kill off the malignant germs responsible for bronchitis, cystitis or infectious illnesses will also knock out the benign germs that keep us healthy. This in turn explains their major side-effects such as diarrhoea and in women, thrush, where the displacement of the normal flora of the vagina permits the *Candida* fungus to flourish.

Geoffrey Cannon speculates that this also explains why many people nowadays seem vulnerable to repeated infections and indeed may provide a clue to several mysterious illnesses. "The microbiological ecosystems that naturally protect children against infection are disrupted by antibiotics... resulting in severe superinfections," he writes, and cites Professor Lacey as saying: "Anxious parents should be told that antibiotics [for acute ear infections] are very rarely helpful

and might be dangerous." As for the disruption of the delicate bacterial ecosystem of the gut, he believes this could explain anything from the irritable bowel syndrome to colitis, Crohn's disease and even colonic cancer. His theory even extends to diseases about whose existence there is some doubt such as ME and "chronic candidiasis", allegedly responsible for such symptoms as fatigue and muscular aches, and premenstrual syndrome and loss of libido.

As Mr Cannon observes: "It is easy to see that prolonged courses of antibiotics can, over time, lay you open to all sorts of infectious and non-infectious diseases." Easy to see perhaps, but not necessarily true. As with any apocalyptic scenario it is vital to keep a sense of proportion. Multiple-resistant bacteria are indeed a problem but one, at least in the Western world, confined almost exclusively to hospitals. Nor is it necessarily accurate that doctors' lax prescription

habits are to blame, for this is to underestimate the staggering adaptability of bacteria allowing them to survive in any environment. They can be found in volcanoes or glaciers. They have been around for 3,500 million years and will continue to colonise the Earth long after we have gone. They are survivors and so their ability to become resistant was in itself an inevitable consequence of the discovery of antibiotics.

Recognising this, of course, reinforces the argument for

their judicious use and I anticipate the practice of giving antibiotics routinely, especially for minor childhood illnesses, will decline in the same way and for the same reason that prescribing valium-like tranquillisers has plummeted — the realisation that they are not strictly necessary and can be harmful. Perhaps in nudging us down this path, Mr Cannon will have done us all a favour.

● *Superbug: Nature's Revenge* by Geoffrey Cannon is published by Virgin, £15.99.

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<http://www.timeshigher.newsint.co.uk>

AT NEWSAGENTS, FRIDAY, 21.

Is The Politician's Wife a fantasy — or uncomfortably close to the truth? Westminster's Tory wives answer back

'Everyone will think we are a party of sex maniacs'

It started with Mrs Profumo being forced to smile sweetly at her husband's indiscretions. Then we had the fragrant Mary Archer supporting Jeffrey in court... and more recently Ann Parkinson, Jane Clark, Diane Yeo and Judith Mellor.

Everyone has always suspected that being a Tory wife is the job from hell. Not only does she have to put up with endless lonely nights in the constituency, drinking cocoa while her husband dines in Westminster, but there is the public humiliation of having to stand loyally by her man when he is caught in flagrant delicto.

The first episode of *The Politician's Wife* on Tuesday night (Channel 4) seemed to confirm our worst fears about the job. She (Juliet Stevenson), in her velvet headbands, is the perfect, unpaid Tory wife. She crochets cushions for the annual fête, has two beautiful children and, yes, stands by her slimy husband, telling the world she loves him.

He (Trevor Eve) is the ultimate Tory bastard, though a much better physical specimen than most. A smug and ambitious Minister of the Family, he has no qualms about having an affair with call-girl turned researcher, Jennifer Caird.

The author, Paula Milne, says that she spent hours researching

the three-part series in detail and many clips are obviously borrowed from the recent shenanigans of the ruling party. The frontdoor photocall with the children squirming could have come straight from David Mellor, the toenail-cutting session in the bath from Antonio de Sanchez.

How faithful is it to the character and ethos of the modern Tory party? Yesterday most male Tory MPs laughed it off as complete farce. But suddenly Westminster echoed with the sound of them ringing their wives to say they would be home early.

The Tory wives were less sure. None of them thought Flora was stupid, a martyr, or a doormat for initially supporting her husband. But most said that, in her place, they would probably have

strangled the minister with his mistress's black knickers. Janice Evans, wife of David Evans, the right-wing MP for Welwyn Hatfield, has been a Tory wife since 1987 and lives alone in the constituency all week. She is always mentioned by her husband in any debate as the voice of Middle England.

Mrs Evans was unamused by the drama. "I hated it, especially when the minister raped his wife. That was just titillation for the viewers. I have never met a Tory minister with such bad manners, although they can be a bit uppity."



Juliet Stevenson and Trevor Eve in *The Politician's Wife*. Most male Tory MPs laughed off the first episode as a farce — not all the wives were so sure

If my husband wandered I would kill him," she says.

She is also angry that the film portrayed only Tory hanky-panky. "It will be another nail in the coffin for the Tories. Everyone is beginning to think they are sex maniacs. I won't watch it again."

Biddy Cash, the glamorous wife and devoted admirer of Eurosceptic MP Bill Cash, was deeply depressed by the plot. "He was such a grizzly creature to be tipped for the top. I hope ministers now aren't that bad — his speech was dreadful."

Mrs Cash thought the plot

plausible, especially the baying media parked on the lawn, although she points out many Tory wives are so polite and down-trodden that they would have offered them tea or whisky. She also thought it was typical that the wife was the only one to think about the children, and that other Tory wives and the party chairman's wife were the only ones to offer her sympathy. "Ten years ago we would have laughed at this as fantasy, now we have seen most of it before on the news," she says.

Emma Broadbent, a career barrister, is married to the Tory MP

James Arbuthnot and has three children. "Thank God I have never been in this kind of situation but I think it was probably a little over the top and it didn't show the fun side of being an MP's wife, the free tickets to cup finals and quiz evenings in the constituency."

"Juliet Stevenson is brilliant; she got a certain kind of old-fashioned Tory wife to the T. But most of the younger wives have jobs now and live in London, where they can keep a strict eye on their husbands. And they are much less doggedly devoted to the cause. The Tory party machine was very authentic."

We are good at pulling together in a crisis and practised at damage-limitation, but I think most wives now would refuse to smile for the cameras if their husband wandered."

Eira, the wife of Toby Jessel, Tory MP for Twickenham, said she had no idea what it was like having an unfaithful husband and had never met any MP who would choose such a badly-dressed floozy for a mistress, although she recognised the endless coronation chicken dinners and the weekend surgeries. She is now hooked on the series.

Anne Hamilton was the least impressed. The wife of the former defence minister Sir Archie Hamilton believes the portrayal is irresponsible. "It bears absolutely no resemblance to any of the Tories I know. One or two ministers may have tripped up but the majority are not venal or adulterous and are working far too hard in their jobs for such things. These constant drip, drip smears are deeply damaging to the party and are undermining our democracy. The poor younger MPs will never find anyone to marry them if it carries on."

A comedian on the constitution

John Cleese explains to Lucy Bailey why he believes our political system is deeply flawed, and why his new television series may provide some of the answers

It always struck me, going all the way back to 1962, and those famous satire shows that people of my age can still remember, that they weren't — frankly — anything like as good as everyone seemed to think they were at the time.

The whole satire bandwagon got terribly tired. The problem was that the people who knew about the politics weren't very funny, and the people who could write funny stuff didn't know enough about the politics. I was convinced the essence of good satire would be achieved if you could get people who were really well informed, and link them with people who could write very funny. So when this idea came up, I thought it was a marvellous chance to put the theory into practice.

We were all frustrated, first of all with the way that Britain's running, and also with the fact that the subject of constitutional reform seems to be such a turn-off for most people, because they don't understand that it means how the country's run.

I've always been intrigued by how groups of people can work better together, which is how I got sucked into Video Arts in 1971. And just because I'm interested in it at the company level, it doesn't mean I'm not just as interested in it at the political level. I am.

It just seems to me that this country is not very efficiently run, and the reason it's not very efficiently run is that there are too many people at

the centre who think they know what is right for everybody, and who try to push those decisions through without really believing that they could learn by listening to what other people have to say. And since the fundamental principle in a lot of the most excellent, healthy companies is to delegate decision-making as far down the line as possible, the big question is, why don't we do this in politics? In other words, why have we destroyed local government?

So it comes out of this very strong feeling, that open discussion is the best way of proceeding, and from the fact that there is very little open discussion on major issues in Britain. That encouraged me to think that if we could come up with an interesting and entertaining series, people might get sucked in by the prospect of a few laughs and seeing some of their favourite performers, and might then get rather interested in the ideas that came up in the process.

I think the political system we operate in this country is deeply flawed. It attracts the sort of people who are prepared to work in a flawed system, and deters a lot of people who would be prepared to work in a much healthier system.

I know someone, for example, at the very top of the Conservative Party, who told me two or three years ago that the Conservative Party was very worried about the low quality of people coming into Parliament now as Conserva-

tive MPs. And I know that in the Sixties I met some Labour MPs and I was pretty appalled at the thought that these were supposed to be really important, responsible people representing large sections of the population.

So I'm not making a party political point at all. I'm really saying that if we don't make Parliament a more decent, intelligent, rational, worthwhile place to work we're going to get the sort of people working there of the kind that we have at the moment, and I think a lot of them are not very good.

Over 20-odd years with Video Arts I've written an enormous number of films that are basically about getting information over in a humorous way. That's why David Owen asked me to do the two party politicals for the SDP. One, about proportional representation, is apparently famous in the world of media for being the most successful programme ever made from the point of view of changing people's attitudes.

People are very angry with the Government, every opinion poll shows that. But there's a tremendous sense in this country, and I would say there has been going way back into the Labour governments, of a kind of helplessness, of things just being unchangeable.

I think we've got a very paranoid system, in which you have two groups of people, sitting opposite each other in a fundamentally paranoid confrontation. It's just like our law



John Cleese: using humour to put over serious ideas

courts. And people grow up thinking that's normal and healthy. David Owen once said to me that the first thing they should do is get a carpenter into the House of Commons — change the set-up of the benches — so you didn't have one lot of people shouting across at another lot of people.

So there was more a sense of people having different angles on things — something in the shape of a U or maybe almost a complete circle.

After *Fierce Creatures* [the

sequel to *A Fish Called Wanda*], I'm going to do one more film, but it won't be seven or eight years in the coming as this was. The truth is, my life is still too busy. I don't get enough time for thought, or for informing myself, and that has to change. But I'm getting much better at saying no — I just want more time to think, as well as time to spend with family and friends."

● Look At The State We're In begins on BBC1 on Saturday at 10.30pm.

The honeyed charm that captivated every British fan

Farewell then, Jürgen Klinsmann. Off to Bayern Munich for a reputed £5 million, leaving Tottenham fans in mourning, chairman Alan Sugar furious about the desertion and the rest of us, football fans or not, feeling rather hurt that the nice foreigner who liked us so much, has decided that Bavaria has greater appeal than NI7.

The Germans have a vivid phrase for rank flattery: "to smear honey into someone's mouth". I can't help feeling that the ubiquitous complimentary sportsman has been rather calculating in the amount of honey he has smeared into ours.

He must be the only footballer to praise the fans even more fulsomely than the fans praise him. When I last interviewed him, he delivered paragraphs of praise to the superiority of the British game, the joys of multicultural London, the friendliness of Tottenham (he lives in Hampstead).

All the time, those milky-blue eyes were watchful. I would bet my last strong deutschmark that he was wondering whether this was what I wanted to hear. The only question I have ever seen cause him any difficulty was, "Is there anything you don't like about Britain?" Like Tony Blair, he has no enemies, which is always worrying.

He has played the British masterfully, realising that, above all else, we seek above all to be liked and flattered. These days, our nationality rarely earns us the bouquets we crave. Any compliments tend to be historical.

And Germans, for all their other virtues, are not best-suited to making other countries feel good about themselves. Watch their portrayal of Britain on television

Jürgen, the good German



ANNE MCELVOY

or even in the serious newspapers, and you find us represented, in the words of Sir Kit Doherty, the historian, as little more than "a working museum of history", enlivened by the antics of an over-excitable royal family.

Klinsmann is famed for being able to laugh at himself, a talent he knows the British to esteem. Hence his decision to hold his farewell press conference in London's Comedy Café. "Because I know that Germans are not famous for their sense of humour."

The odd thing about Klinsmann is that, while he plays on the notion that Germans are lacking in the humour department, his jokes — whether it be adapting his "diving" tactic to celebrate a goal, or reversing stereotypes — are thought out with mechanical precision, rather than any sense of rambunctious fun. Aged only 30, he explained his life-plan to me

with all the exactitude and half the flair of an accountant. "Worky-worky, build a housey," goes the old snare directed at the natives of the southern Swabian region from which he hails, and Herr Klinsmann is a true son of that thrifty, cautious region.

His vaudeville stunt got him a very good press at a time when the sports' writers might have been expected to lambast his nimble footwork in slipping through the let-out clause in his contract. It smacked of manipulation — and it was entirely successful. Anointing us all, once again, with copious amounts of honey, he told us that the decision to go was the hardest of his career. "He said that when he left Milan and Monaco, too," said one Belgian journalist.

Klinsmann's popularity in Britain is interpreted in his home country as a welcome contrast to British hostility. "At Last," read one headline in *Der Spiegel*. "A German they like!" In fact, the element of admiration in post-war Anglo-German relations has outweighed dislike or fear.

Klinsmann has excelled where Chancellor Kohl has failed in realising this and has stroked the amity. Had he arrived with dour resignation about the state of relations with Britain voiced by German diplomats and politicians, no amount of goals at Tottenham would have conquered British reserve. Like a natural ambassador, he accentuated the positive in his host country.

Now he's gone, leaving us with the equivalent of a stack of ribbon-bound love-letters in the bottom drawer, the last one reading: "Darling, this is as hard for me as it is for you..." It was a fine affair, but now it's over.

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Janet Daley



The use of illegitimate means to protect the guilty is bringing our judicial system into disrepute

Those reared on Perry Mason must prepare for a disappointment. Never again will a defence lawyer be able to call a surprise witness whose testimony will destroy the prosecution's apparently watertight case. The Home Secretary is recommending that an outline of the defence be made known to the prosecution before trial. That is, he is giving to the prosecution the same right of access to the other side's material as the defence already has. Since he is also restricting the defence demands that defence counsel may currently make on a prosecutor's resources, the net effect is to provide what is vulgarly known as a "level playing field".

So there will be no more dramatic ambushes which render the whole prosecution effort a waste of time. In fictional courtrooms, of course, this last-minute revelation is always caused by unavoidable delay; Perry's secretary and faithful assistant having succeeded, at the last possible moment, in delivering the indispensable bearer of truth to the witness stand. The heroic lawyer is simply doing what is needed to protect the innocent. And Perry's clients are always innocent. We know that they are because he is defending them and it is one of the rules of the lawyer-as-hero genre that we not be deceived in this regard.

In real life, it is not quite like that. Lawyers also defend the guilty with all the skills at their disposal. Indeed, the adversarial system depends on their willingness to do so. A fair verdict involves pitting one expert counsel against another, with each side summoning up the most plausible possible case. It is for the jury to decide who has won this gladiatorial contest.

Whether justice is really best served by the clashing of two artful armies in the presence of a random selection of untutored citizens is open to question. British common law has always placed the protection of the innocent above almost all other considerations. Thus, the burden of proving guilt must lie with the prosecution and it is the legitimate business of the defence to undermine that attempted proof by every possible legal means.

It is said that this set of assumptions should be falling into disrepute that Michael Howard is now having to intervene — with the approval of the Labour Party — to tamper with them. They are part of a fine tradition which is designed to foil any possible conspiracy by an autocratic state against dissident or non-conforming behaviour. Unlike the French criminal courts, where a prosecutor and defence attorney meet with the judge behind closed doors to sort out the

fate of the accused, our concept of justice is of a relentless battlefield, complete with counter-coup and underhand sabotage. Until recently, there would have been little doubt in my mind that the open conflict of the British courts was preferable to a backroom fix.

That was before the age of hyper-sophistication, in which defence lawyers seek to bog prosecutors down with endless requests for evidential records, or deliberately cause the abandonment of prosecutions by demanding the identification of police informants. The defence meanwhile can conceal crucial ploys of its own which prosecutors might well have been able to counter had they been warned about them. Thus, a philosophy designed to protect the innocent has become skewed in favour of all of the accused, both innocent and guilty. This seems to me to rest on a wilful misinterpretation of the spirit of criminal justice.

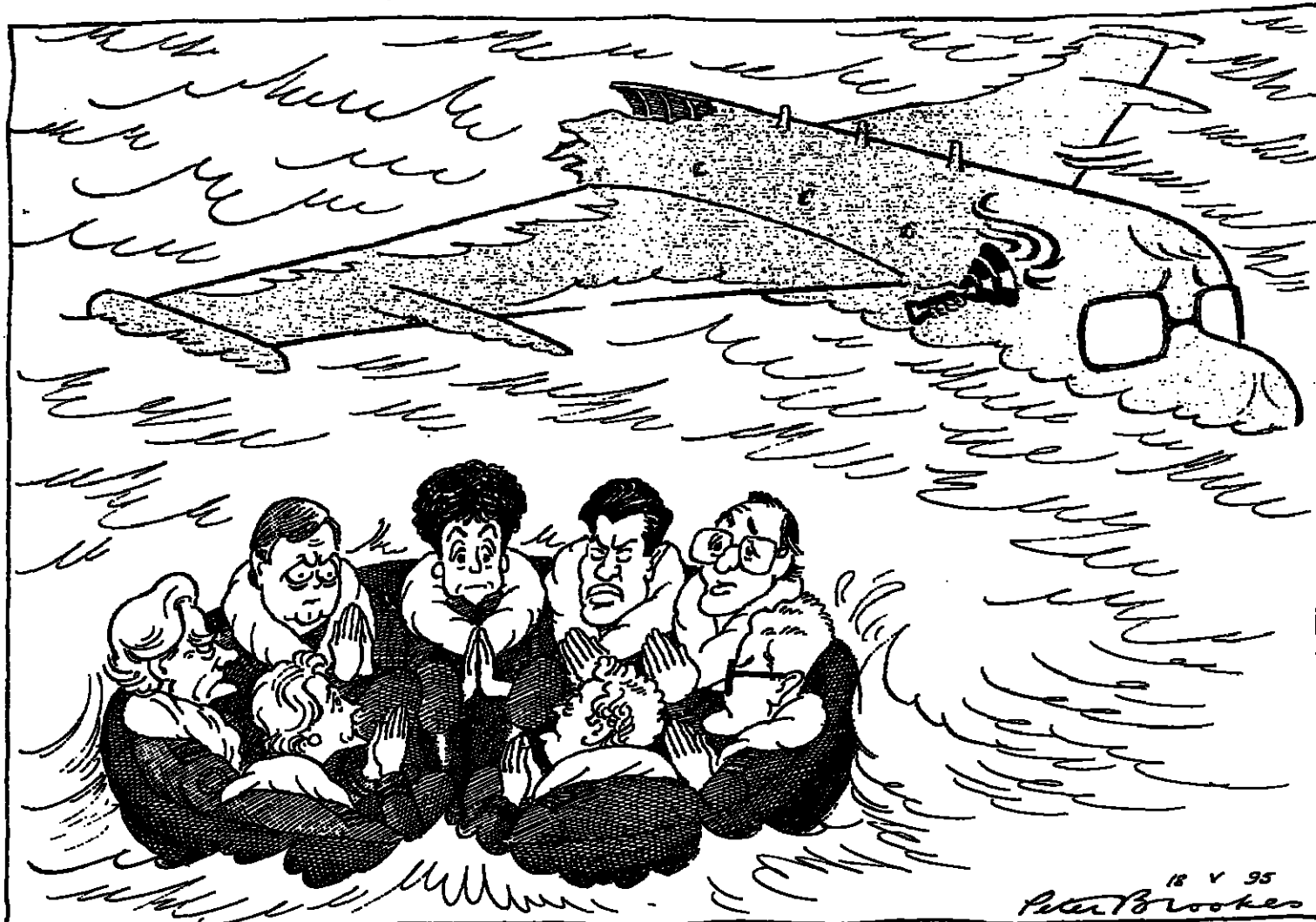
The principle which says that the accused must be presumed innocent until proven guilty has been twisted to mean that the accused is innocent until otherwise proven — and thus worthy of any trick in the book. So, in our courts, a lawyer's aim must be to win, rather than to seek out the truth in a disinterested way.

Lawyers now behave as if any trick were permissible

He is absolved from any culpability in securing an acquittal for a guilty client by the old aphorism "Better that ten guilty men go free than that one innocent man be convicted." (One bemused foreigner is said to have asked, "Better for whom?")

But we get the lawyers we deserve. If this generation of defence barristers feels that anything can be justified if it effectively prevents a conviction, that is because they are the products of an age that no longer believes wholeheartedly (or perhaps at all) in guilt. There are large swaths of the social services — many of whom work within the criminal justice system — committed to the view that crime itself is simply a symptom of social dysfunction. Until its recent forcible conversion by Tony Blair, the Labour Party itself expounded the opinion that crime could not be reduced until unemployment and "inequalities" were tackled.

To the extent that any individual is guilty of any particular offence, according to this view, it is in a purely technical sense. In this light, the prosecuting forces are simply part of an establishment that is complicit with social division and inherent unfairness. By accepting this quasi-anarchist role, lawyers may well have helped to bury the adversarial system of justice itself, and so speeded us on the way to a far more liberal means of dealing with criminals.



"O hear us when we make our pleas
For those in peril from all sleaze."

He gave us Johnson

Thanks to Boswell, we can still live in the 18th century — and emulate its style

In the winter of 1939, when I was 11, I spent a week or two in bed with flu. I must have been fairly ill: a fire was lit in my bedroom, which was a rare luxury. When I began to recover I went downstairs to look for a book, and came across a 19th-century set of Boswell's *Life of Johnson*. James Boswell died on May 19, 1795: tomorrow is the bicentenary. That book changed and shaped my life more than any other I have read.

Why was it so important? The first reason is the character of Samuel Johnson himself. Coming to him so young, I adopted him as an intellectual father figure: he has remained one of the pillars of my subconscious mind to this day. I had indeed an excellent father of my own, and one who was a scholar who taught me Latin, Greek and French. But Samuel Johnson filled out my ideas of the human mind and character. Of course James Boswell, a much younger man than Johnson, had also adopted him as his second father figure. My relationship with Johnson was therefore suggested by Boswell's own relationship.

Samuel Johnson was not perfect. He was prejudiced, he was often overbearing, he suffered from depression, he could be irritable, he was sometimes unfair. But these were the blemishes on a character that was strong, truthful, solid, compassionate, learned, generous and wise. It is very rare in life to meet a person who has this trinity of virtues of goodness, strength and wisdom. It is even rarer in imaginative literature: Shakespeare portrays no such character. It is even rarer to find these qualities combined with a strong power of personal projection.

I cannot say that I wanted to grow up to be like Samuel Johnson, since I realised perfectly well that I had a completely different temperament. Among the great figures of the 18th century, the circle of Johnson, including Burke and Reynolds, may have been my natural mentors, but among the earlier circle of Alexander Pope and his friends I found a greater natural sympathy.

Apart from the influence of Johnson's character, and of his belief that a sound human society can only be based on moral laws, I was influenced as a child by the sunlit delight of the 18th century itself. Whatever else it may have suffered, and Johnson himself never forgot the evils of Gin Lane or Tyburn, the 18th century was far superior to ours in its popular aesthetic sense. Not only the palaces

and the great architects but the cottages of the ordinary country builders show this sense of visual symmetry. The plain furniture, the common pottery ware, the ordinary printed books, the tunes that people whistled in the streets — all have a harmony that was lost in the next century and has not been regained.

Johnson himself was half blind and cared little for the visual beauties; he spent his lifetime working on the English language and the harmony of words. After reading Boswell's *Life*, I tried several of the 18th-century prose styles, imitating in order to

William Rees-Mogg

lous vanity, and he was the greatest diarist of all. From the Scottish point of view, Boswell has always been regarded with some suspicion as too much of an Anglo-Scot. He is unquestionably a great author, one of the best of diarists and the greatest biographer in the history of world literature. His Scottishness cannot be denied, though his masterpiece is the life of an Englishman of strong anti-Scottish prejudices, and it belongs to the corpus of English literature. It may irritate a nationalist to reflect that Boswell is by international standards Scotland's greatest author as surely as Adam Smith is its greatest economist or David Hume its greatest philosopher.

It is characteristic of the highest literature that it offers a second city to the reader, in which he can live as vividly and with as much variety as in his own place and time. For nearly 3,000 years, posterity has been free to walk the walls of Homer's Troy; we can gossip in Shakespeare's court; we can see the horror of Tolstoy's battlefields. Thanks to Boswell, we can also enjoy another life in Johnson's London, walking into Tom Davies's shop, or visiting the Thrales at Streatham. When I was a child, Johnson's London seemed an ideal world: it still does.

As characters, the two men can

hardly be compared, though each had the great virtue of humility: Johnson knew he had the gift of intellectual authority and was conscious of his responsibility; Boswell knew he was in some ways a silly man, and regretted his own inconsistent behaviour. As authors, one can fairly contrast their different talents. Johnson had immense power of thought and language; as he became older, his writing became both calmer and sweeter. His *Lives of the Poets*, published in 1779 when he was nearly 70 years old, are the most readable of all his works. The style is easier, more immediate and less latinate than that of his earlier period.

Yet Boswell had one writing gift which Johnson did not possess. He was a much better reporter, in modern terms, it would be Boswell for the news pages and the diary column, and Johnson for the leading articles and big features. Boswell was an extrovert, with an intense curiosity about other people; Johnson was an introvert, observant of the world, but with the introvert's concern for his own processes of thought. We know some aspects of Johnson better as he was perceived by Boswell than we can through his own writings.

Certainly no journalist can quarrel with Boswell's fame. We all more than half believe that reporting is what really matters in our profession, and that opinion is secondary. Yet if Johnson had not struggled with his thoughts in the first place, Boswell would have had no Johnson to report.

When I first read the *Life of Johnson*, the 18th century still seemed quite close, a part of modern history, as the mid-Victorian period still does today. There is a difference between the view from 150 years later and that from 200 years. Even Boswell, the irrepressible, the foolish, the tippler, the tuft-hunter, the shamefaced, the lively genius, is now becoming distant from us, as Dryden or Milton already were when I was a boy. Yet we should be very grateful to him, on the bicentenary of his death. He gave us a portrait of one of England's greatest men, who is also a noble role model. He gave a whole lost world, the best picture there is of Britain before the French and industrial revolutions. At a time when England and Scotland seem psychologically to be drifting apart, it is heartening to be reminded of an Anglo-Scottish partnership of which the world has never seen the like.

Genes are not an excuse

Nigel Hawkes

says man is free to behave decently

When all else fails and the world seems grim, you can trust a bishop to come to the rescue. The Most Rev Richard Holloway, Bishop of Edinburgh, asserted on Tuesday that promiscuity is the natural state of man, deserving of more sympathy than the Church has traditionally granted it. Away with the dreary old commandment against coveting your neighbour's wife: God has given us adulterous genes, and the Church must accept it. The bishop has clearly been dipping into the field known as evolutionary psychology, where the forces of evolution by natural selection meet the instincts of the singles' bar. The findings are fascinating, though they have little to do with the moral precepts which are the Church's traditional area of expertise.

Biologists have indeed found that many species previously thought to pair-bond are in fact riven by polyandry, polygamy and adultery. Birds, for example, turn out to be adept at playing the field. Genetic testing has shown that many baby birds are the result of an illicit fumble in the hedgerow while the male of the pair was on the wing. The behaviour of the cuckoo is actually believed to give us the word "cuckold".

In the indigo bunting, a blue bird from North America, about 40 per cent of the infants who open their mouths to be fed are not the progeny of the poor male sap who feeds them. But then, presumably, these hard-worked fathers are also enjoying a bit on the side.

From the male point of view, the advantage is clear. If one accepts the thesis that biologically speaking the object of copulation is to ensure that your genes get a decent billing in subsequent generations, then one way is to spread them generously. Males produce sufficient sperm to fertilise many females, and by doing so can ensure the continuity of their line.

For the females, the argument is subtler. Traditionally it has been assumed that females have more to gain from a long-term relationship because it helps in the slow process of raising young. Yet among birds, at least, the females appear to be as receptive to brief liaisons as the males.

The biologists' answer is that not all females can mate for life with the choicest males, but having settled with second-best they can then make themselves available to better males. The theory seems to fit the facts: female birds pick lovers with finer plumage than their regular mates, and do not mate with batchelor.

Coming closer to our own species, consider the apes. Some, such as the chimpanzee, have highly promiscuous females. Others, including the gibbon, are close to monogamous, while gorillas operate in a polygynous world, where one male dominates a harem of females. This spectrum of behaviour is paralleled by the relative weight of the testicles in each species. Chimpanzees have large testes to ensure that their sperm can compete by sheer volume with rival males, while gorillas (who face no such competition) have smaller testes.

The human species falls somewhere between these extremes, suggesting that women are naturally more sexually adventurous than society has been willing to allow. And if women are naturally inclined to affairs, men are even more so.

Of course it hardly needs earnest students of human anthropology or bird behaviour trekking across the world to tell us this. William James, the 19th-century philosopher, once awoke in the middle of the night with a brilliant new perception. Half asleep, he scribbled it on a piece of paper at the bedside. The next morning he was disappointed to find that he had written: "Hogamous, higamous, man is polygamous. / Higamous hogamous, woman monogamous."

In fact, the evidence is not quite as James put it. Man is more inclined to adultery than polygamy, though the serial monogamy which is now practised in the Western world could be seen as a modified form of polygamy.

Where the Bishop of Edinburgh goes wrong, surely, is in his apparent acceptance of genetic determinism. Man, said Darwin, is a moral being, capable of approving or disapproving his past actions, and the claim provided the title for a book, *The Moral Animal*, published in America last year by Robert Wright, which explores the whole subject.

As the genetic basis of so many human characteristics is teased out, there is a danger of us all falling into the bishop's trap. Are we in future to justify anti-social behaviour on the grounds that male genes predispose towards violence? Will betrayed wives be expected to accept the excuse of genetic force majeure? "It wasn't me, darling," as Professor Steve Jones wryly put it. "It was the chimp within."

It is not the job of science to make moral judgments, but some of us hoped that the Church still wanted to retain this franchise. Poverty and deprivation have already been enlisted by many churches as an excuse for criminality: if the theories of genetics and evolution are pressed into the same service, morality really will be left without a compass.

Sceptics' outing

JOHN MAJOR can forget any hope of silencing his Euro-sceptics. For, with the argument going their way, they are splashing out next month on one of the most glitzy parties of the season. Dai Llewellyn's Dorchester Club in Park Lane is the venue for the party on June 5. And guests who have accepted so far include Baroness Thatcher, Lord Tebbit and Sir James Goldsmith (sans famille) and his fellow MEP Philippe de Villiers.

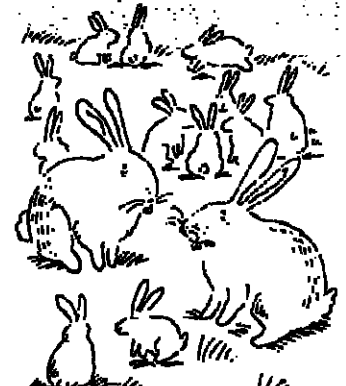
"The point is to have a jolly event," says Biddy Cash, ultra-chic wife of Tory MP Bill Cash. "We are extending the invitation to those now willing to declare themselves Euro-sceptics, although they may previously have been nervous about admitting it publicly."

On a more serious note, she argued that the party will also take forward the debate on the future of the European Union. Top names from the world of sports, entertainment and industry are expected to "out" themselves as sceptics.

What the gathering will drink is still under discussion, although no discrimination will be exercised against vintages grown on the

Continent (that is, champagne). Meanwhile, British fishermen have nobly pledged a plentiful supply of their catch for the party. "We also plan to serve up misshapen strawberries and curly cucumbers," adds Mrs Cash mischievously.

At the end of her show at the Café Royal on Tuesday night, the



"Actually, I'm a great fan of the Bishop of Edinburgh"

American jazz singer Blossom Dearie announced that she was pleased to learn that Spike Milligan was in the audience. "I'm pleased too," came a thin voice. "Ah, now I know where you are," exclaimed Dearie. "Well that makes one of us," quipped the comic, who then leapt onto the stage to perform his first stand-up routine in many a year, consisting primarily of an unrepeatable joke about a shop girl — which I shall not repeat.

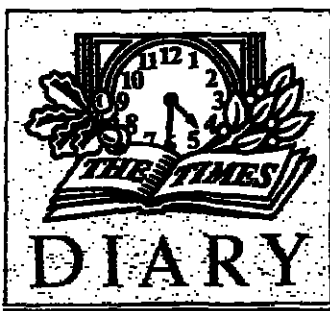
At the end of her show at the Café Royal on Tuesday night, the

Given spin

AS FRANÇOIS MITTERRAND finally steps down, I learn that, but for the spin-doctors, he might never have become President. A new book, *Designer Politics: How Elections Are Won*, by a Liverpool University lecturer, Dr Margaret Scammell, outlines how he was transformed overnight from the unattractive "wolf" to the cuddly "tonton" (Uncle François) before the 1980 election campaign.

French advertising supremo Jacques Seguela bluntly told Mitterrand to do something about his "ferocious, nicotine-stained canines", warning: "You will never be elected with teeth like that."

Mitterrand obliged and generally spruced himself up for victory.



Afterwards Seguela, remarked: "No one will ever know if it was the image-makers who put Mitterrand into power. But it was certainly Mitterrand who gave power to the image-makers."

Absent friends

FROM EARLY in the evening, it became clear that Tuesday's dinner for the Institute of Contemporary Arts award for outstanding contribution to contemporary culture at a posh London restaurant was not destined for success. The unpredictable Damien Hirst and feminist writer Suzanne Moore were billed to present the award (a ping-pong ball in an oyster shell preserved in formaldehyde), but failed to show up, as did other guests. Vivienne Westwood, the re-

ipient, was amazingly late.

After an hour of agitation, word came that Hirst was still working on his new installation, which opens this week. Moore had gone to ground to avoid the fall-out from her public spat with Germaine Greer. Nobody was surprised that Stephen Dorrell, the National Heritage Secretary, cried off. Yesterday, the ICA still had not heard from the mysteriously missing David Bowie.

When Westwood eventually sailed in, clad in a black tentlike creation, she exclaimed: "Actually I'm very critical of what is supposed to be the modern movement. I hope my clothes are a criticism of such sloppy mediocrity."

A quick change was needed when Ireland's President, Mary Robinson, visited the European Court in Luxembourg this week. A collection of nudes was whipped off the walls to be replaced by a set of works by a French children's book illustrator. "I'm sure Mrs Robinson has often seen nudes," sniffed a court official. "Even in Ireland."

Show time

A LIVELY member of the Guinness clan, Sabrina, is getting wired. The former flame of Prince



Sabrina: helping out

Charles is co-ordinating a project in a studio at Ladbroke Hall, near her Notting Hill home, to help 150 disadvantaged youngsters to produce their own television shows.

"We hope to be broadcasting on cable by September," says Sabrina, who comes from the banking side of the family.

P.H.S



CLINTON LOSES THE ROAD

Or, as they say in Tokyo: Don't Mess With Lexus

By ordering the imposition of 100 per cent tariffs on Japanese luxury car imports, President Clinton is playing into Tokyo's hands. The Japanese Government has immediately given notice that it will seek a ruling from the new World Trade Organisation that the American sanctions violate international trade law. Almost certainly the WTO will support the Japanese.

Mr Clinton would then be faced with an unenviable choice. He could back down, weakening his political position at home and the credibility of American negotiators in future talks with Tokyo. Or he could ignore the WTO ruling, encouraging more defiant protectionism across America and jeopardising the WTO, that still fragile international trade arbiter which America has spent so long and such pains helping to establish.

The Americans have a strong case when they point to years of Japanese procrastination and perjury over promises to liberalise trade. Every conceivable piece of casuistry, corporate as well as bureaucratic, has been employed to thwart a real opening of Japanese markets. The Americans have had some success, achieved with enormous effort, in a few limited fields such as telecommunications; but mass exports, including cars, have never achieved a fraction of the market penetration that Japanese exports have in America. Washington's concentration on luxury cars, including the much-prized Toyota Lexus, may seem quixotic, given the clear consumer antipathy — in Japan as well as America — to the generally inferior products of Detroit. But cars and car parts have become a symbol of the entire struggling US export drive.

President Clinton has taken the latest drastic step as much to establish political and electoral advantage at home as to intimidate Tokyo. Few issues are more

sensitive in American politics than foreign trade, as the recent furore over Nafta and the Mexican financial crisis showed. The President has focused the sanctions so that the cut in Japanese imports will have greatest impact in boosting the car production states where he is electorally most vulnerable — Michigan, Ohio and Missouri. Mickey Kantor, the US Trade Representative, understands such measures: he was Mr Clinton's election campaign manager.

The President may also be gambling that an aggressive stance will alarm the political establishment in Tokyo — still anxious to retain Washington's goodwill — and that it will back down. This was what happened when America threatened retaliatory measures against China for not stamping out the production of counterfeit goods. It is a big gamble. Japan yesterday sought "urgent consultations" with America. But politicians are already suggesting that Japan could respond by closing its doors to lucrative American farm exports, and the mood in Tokyo in recent months has been hardening.

Mr Clinton has allowed enough time for a final attempt at compromise — either in talks with Mr Murayama, the Japanese Prime Minister next month or through the intervention of the WTO. The latter would be preferable. The rest of the industrialised world has been alarmed by America's early disregard of the new mechanisms to umpire international trade disputes. Some argue that the mewling WTO is not yet robust enough for such a high-profile test. Others, more cogently, insist that only by grasping the challenge of this long-running dispute will the WTO and Renato Ruggiero, its director-general, convincingly establish their credibility. In any case, the WTO cannot stand on the sidelines: a trade war between the world's two leading economies could kill it — and the prospects for freer world trade.

DUE FOR A WIGGING

Blow after blow for the battered Tories in Parliament

Adjectives of the most unparliamentary kind were being hurled around the Tory whips' office yesterday to describe Sir Jerry Wiggin, the former minister who was caught putting another member's name to an amendment on behalf of a lobby group for which he was a paid consultant. Sir Jerry is, in whips' parlance, "a man who should have known better": or at least he should have asked the other MP first. As today is earmarked for the Commons debate on the Nolan report, even the least suspicious whip might wonder whether Sir Jerry was in the pay not just of the British Holiday and Home Parks Association but of the Opposition or even the Nolan committee itself.

The more Panglossian of MPs will doubtless claim today that self-regulation works and that the Wiggins affair proves that it works. After all, Sir Jerry faces investigation by the Speaker and punishment by the Committee of Privileges. Other colleagues will insist that this is more than what Sir Jerry calls a "storm in a teacup", that he has impugned the honour of the House, that the order paper (on which his cod amendment appeared) should be sacrosanct, and that this offence is at least as bad as accepting cash for asking questions. The sanction for his misbehaviour could even be suspension from the House.

More sceptical observers will wonder, however, whether the transgression would even have been noticed had television cameras not been monitoring the progress in committee of the Bill concerned. If the practice of concealing financial interests behind a colleague's name is widespread, what is the point of further controls on the interests themselves?

RULE, BRITANNICA

Old encyclopaedias need new mission statements

The sale of the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* is not a cataclysm. But it may be a portent. In its history of two and a quarter centuries, the most influential educational publication in English has had many owners, from the Edinburgh bookseller and engraver who started it as a partwork, to Sears, Roebuck, the giant American mail order retailers.

But under its present ownership, the William Benton Foundation, sales have halved in the past five years, and the *Britannica* has started to make big losses. Many reasons have been advanced for its decline. Some have blamed the crusty outlook of its publishers, named after the advertising executive who became a vice-president of Chicago University. Others dislike the pedagogic blackmail by its door-to-door salesmen, or the division of the current (15th) edition into three sections with pompous titles instead of a straight alphabetical run. Others assert that the *Britannica* has never recovered from its transfer to the indiscriminate gigantism of American scholarship.

But the most interesting reason may be a change in the idea of what an encyclopaedia is for. When the *Britannica* was launched during the Enlightenment, it was possible to imagine printing in plain English all the knowledge that any educated person needed to know. Writers such as James Mill, Walter Scott, Malthus and Hazlitt were proud to contribute to the enterprise of enlightening the common man, and had the self-confidence to pass robust judgments rather

than pile up facts and numbers. For good reason, the 9th edition is known as the "scholar's edition". From Benjamin Constant, the forgotten painter of eminent Victorians, to the momentous, dramatic (and evil) consequences of the French Revolution, *Britannica* gave opinions from the best scholars, written with a sense of the importance of their project. That is why it is still a pleasure to read.

In the last century knowledge has increased at an exponential rate. So has the number of scholars: so have disagreements about judgments and reluctance to take the broad view. The art of the essay has declined. Nobody could accuse the current *Britannica* of being a pleasure to read.

CD-Roms and databases are a quicker and more enjoyable way to summon up facts from the Niagara of global knowledge streaming past on a computer screen. Coloured pictures, graphics, voices and music add new dimensions to the educative venture. The thoughts of world authorities can be contacted directly by the Internet.

But the noble enterprise of publishing the world's knowledge on the printed page is not dead. Number-crunching technologies cannot replace encyclopaedias. Schools, libraries and intellectually curious households will always need the books to handle and refer back to in addition to computers. Perhaps the new owners of the *Britannica* will get back to its pristine enlightened values of self-confidence, discrimination, lucidity and scholarly choice.

Strategy to beat drugs menace

From Mr Ian Kershaw

Sir, As the headteacher of a comprehensive school in the heart of a city, I can confirm the menace to society by all those who peddle narcotics. I can also confirm that when agencies decide to work together in order to develop strategies to meet local conditions, success is made more likely.

Your excellent leader of May 15 about the Government's White Paper on drugs education is welcome support to those of us working toward an integrated agency approach.

However, I am not convinced by your suggestion that "some inner-city schools are now open territory for drug-pushers". I believe that it is in well-ventilated, suburban and middle-class schools, where young people can afford experimentation, that the drug-pushers operate most profitably.

Strangely, perhaps, my experience is that it is in the inner cities that young people have the greatest resistance to the personal use of drugs. I believe this to be a result of the efforts of police, youth services and schools to educate them at an early stage. Street wisdom about the pernicious effect of drugs seems greater amongst the young in the inner city than the adult population at large.

If I am right, perhaps the highest priority for education about drug use should be targeted outside the inner cities.

Yours faithfully,
IAN KERSHAW
(Headteacher)
Sidney Stringer School and Community College,
Cox Street, Coventry, West Midlands.
May 16.

From Dr Robert Lefever

Sir, Your editorial, "Say no again", asks why a new drug education campaign should succeed when others have failed. It won't.

The truth is that our society uses addictive substances of one kind or another and always will. Prohibition does not work and decriminalisation, as you emphasise, is a disaster. The way forward is for the drug addiction teams primarily to target those families in which addiction is most present.

This would be unpopular and fraught with all manner of clinical, ethical and legal difficulties. But at least it has a better chance of hitting the target than merely repeating Nancy Reagan's "just say no".

Another President's wife, Betty Ford, knew better in her focus upon identifying, accepting and treating addiction as a continuing daily basis through the principles of Alcoholics (or Narcotics) Anonymous. Our own Government's White Paper is a triumph of hope over experience.

Sincerely,
ROBERT LEFEVER
The Promis Recovery Centre,
The Old Court House,
Pinners Hill, Nonington, Kent.

From Mr Nick Eades

Sir, A major flaw in the Government's policy on drugs is its position on the use of cannabis, which is completely analogous to those other "recreational" drugs, alcohol and tobacco. While none of these are "safe", neither are they severely addictive, like narcotics.

Young people are notoriously good at spotting inconsistency and hypocrisy in their elders, and the figures on drug use bear this out. They are simply ignoring the law and taking cannabis anyway.

If the Government wants its drug policy to succeed it must either legalise or decriminalise the use of cannabis. Otherwise, within a generation half the population will be routinely breaking the drug laws. It is never good when the law is seen to be an ass.

Yours faithfully,
NICK EADES,
1 Queens Close,
Macclesfield, Cheshire.
May 16.

Dimbleby at war

From Mr Dilwyn Miles

Sir, May I add a recollection of my own to those of your readers who have written to you about Richard Dimbleby's role as a war correspondent (letters, May 5, 10, 15). When the treaty of Syria was being drafted at Acre on July 12, 1941, for signature by General "Jumbo" Wilson and General Carroux on behalf of the Allies and General de Gaulle representing the Vichy French, it was my task to type the draft. It was a hot day and so I took myself and my typewriter to sit in the shade of a carob tree.

While engaged in this top secret work I became aware of a moon-like face peering over my shoulder. Before I could complete my string of expletives, it apologised and said: "I'm a war correspondent. My name is Richard Dimbleby."

Mr Dimbleby was not relying on "censored" handouts from the top brass that day, anyway.

Yours etc,
DILWYN MILES,
Hendre, 9 St Anthony's Way,
Haverfordwest, Dyfed.
May 15.

Letters should carry a daytime telephone number. They may be faxed to 0171-782 5046.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

1 Pennington Street, London E1 9XN Telephone 0171-782 5000

Rail policies that fail to connect

From Mr Ian Lamb

Sir, I regularly commute between Inverness and London, my normal route involving a change of trains, and stations, at Glasgow.

Recently my train south from Inverness was delayed, which meant a late arrival in Glasgow. As in the past, I asked the conductor-guard at Perth if he would be good enough to radio ahead and ask them to hold my reservation on the night train.

He said he would do his best, but could not guarantee it as they were now two separate companies — ScotRail and InterCity West Coast — even though my ticket was a through one, and I was booked on both trains.

That time I was lucky. Not so on my way to a conference in the Lake District when we were held up for 15 minutes at Lancaster. As before, I asked the conductor-guard to inform Oxenholme and hold the "connecting" train.

We arrived in Oxenholme ten minutes after the "connection" had gone only to be advised by station staff that it is now two separate railway companies, and Regional Railways NW had no obligation to wait for the principal train.

On my return journey I missed a connection because the issuing ticket office had given the wrong times but since the connection was on another line they would not accept responsibility.

So, out of the five rail companies involved (North London, InterCity West Coast, Regional Railways NW, InterCity East Coast and ScotRail), all of them were initially quite prepared to leave a "booked" passenger stranded and blame it on each other.

I was grateful for the help of individual station staff, but they seem to be trying to do an almost impossible job.

I am sure my experiences were simply a foretaste of what is increasingly going to be the norm. If the timetable does not mean integrated services then very few people will put up with the stress and strain of rail travel.

Yours sincerely,
IAN LAMB,
Dunnotar, 2 Strathspay Road,
Grantown-on-Spey, Morayshire.
May 15.

From Mr John Newell

Sir, Having just bought the new passenger railway timetable covering services from May 28 to September 23, I note that the much-talked-of sleeper service between London and Fort William, now revived (report, May 6), has nevertheless disappeared from the timetable.

So the sham and deceit of running so-called ghost trains to justify closure of the sleeper service under inquiry is now superseded by the disappearance of the service from the timetable, thus leading people to believe that it will no longer exist from May 28. This will no doubt lead to less use of the

Adultery analysed

From Professor Gerald Bonner

Sir, At a conference on adultery (report, May 12) Warren Coleman, a psychoanalyst at the Tavistock Marital Studies Institute, declared: "Everybody knows that men are likely to marry women who resemble their mothers."

Does everybody know? Is there any serious research to support this allegation? I find it somewhat disturbing that observations by an expert, which are presumably designed to offer guidance in the sensitive field of social relationships, should appear to be based upon nothing more than popular belief.

Yours faithfully,
GERALD BONNER,
7 Victoria Terrace, Durham.
May 12.

Drawing a veil

From Mr Harry Albright

Sir, With regard to Matthew Parris's Political Sketch (May 17), the Canadian Hansard reporters have discovered a way of recording the finger jab in print. No matter what gestures are being made, what intemperate language is being used, or how much commotion is going on (Canadian MPs sit at desks which they use as tom-tom drums), one phrase is used to sum it all up: "Some Hon. Members — Oh, Oh."

Yours faithfully,
HARRY ALBRIGHT,
18 Drift Gardens,
Stamford, Lincolnshire.
May 17.

Don't bank on it

From Mr Geoffrey Dence

Sir, I have just received an application form for a new credit card (letter, May 17), which purports to be the pinnacle of simplicity. Under Section 6 I am asked to declare: "... that it is still my responsibility to repay the outstanding balance if I am unable to work or I die".

I can accept the former but am struggling with the latter.

Yours faithfully,
GEOFFREY DENCE,
The Firs, East Grimstead,
Salisbury, Wiltshire.
May 12.

Married life for the Imran Khans

From Mrs Marjorie Qizilbash

Sir, I am certain that Mrs Imran Khan is about to venture into a very worthwhile, happy and exciting life (reports, May 15, 16, 17).

Two decades ago I married a Pakistani cricketer from Lahore and at 20 years of age journeyed with him to Lahore, where I found the people, my in-laws and the city itself all a wonderful experience.

I stayed in Lahore for 12 years, living in a pleasant bungalow with most modern and the luxury of domestic staff. I wore eastern and western dress to suit the occasion, learned to speak Urdu and Punjabi, and enjoyed a wide circle of friends of many nationalities.

At times we danced the night away at our favourite Gymkhana Club, all in a non-alcoholic scenario. We took part in moonlight wild boar hunts in the jungle, and went on sunrise duck shoots.

Such pleasant pursuits were slowed in with my participation in religious festivals, meetings and processions.

Sadly, after my husband died suddenly, aged 36, I returned to live in the UK, but I would dearly love to retire to Lahore. The charm of the citizens, the beauty of the city and the fabulous qualities of its cuisine will, I am certain, ensure the happiness of Mr and Mrs Imran Khan. Good luck to them both.

Yours faithfully,
M. QIZILBASH,
4 Ravenswood Court, St Mary Street,
Risca, Newport, Gwent.
May 17.

From Mr Mori Tehrani

Sir, Christopher Thomas ("The fate that awaits Jemima", article, May 16) seems to equate being civilised, liberated and modern with being able to visit nightclubs and to drink alcohol in public.

There is more to life than the things Jemima Goldsmith will have to forgo. Mr Thomas fails to mention self-belief, dignity and respect — the foundations for a sound and happy family. More needs to be done to make things better for all women, but Mr Thomas's article will not further that cause.

Yours faithfully,
M. TEHRANI,
75 Pashley Road,
Eastbourne, East Sussex.

From Miss Asya Akhlaque and others

Sir, Categorising women, as does Mr Thomas, as either upper/westernised or lower/victimised dismisses an increasing number of middle-class women who are making inroads in a range of professions and are in the vanguard of changing civil and political institutions in Pakistan.

There are many among the educated élite who are not "given to complaining about their country because it is not Esher" and are working hard to bring effective change.

Jemima Goldsmith made an adult decision to live in Pakistan; people learn to adapt and appreciate the diversity of different cultures. After all, thousands of Pakistanis live in this society, adapting and surviving in an environment which is radically different from what they have known and, at times, extremely hostile.

Sincerely,
ASYA AKHLAQUE
(Govind & Caus College),
REEHANA RAZA
(Wilson College),
ASAD SAYEED
(Darwin College),
Cambridge.
May 16.

Tea for two

From Councillor David Campbell

Bannerman

Sir, I was amused rather than disgusted by your local election photograph (May 3) captioned "The colonnaded cafes of Tunbridge Wells, where the voters recoil at many of the Government's policies" — which featured a couple taking tea.

As it happens, one was a local Conservative councillor (and still is), whilst the other was a Conservative helper in the local elections. We were just taking a well earned break from electoral duties, and were not recoiling from anything in particular.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID C. BANNERMAN,
17 The Goodwins,
Royal Tunbridge Wells, Kent.

Health hazard

From Dr A. R. MacDiarmid-Gordon

Sir, I can sympathise with Lord Brightman (letters, May 12, 16) but offer no solution to his problem with the Control of Substances Hazardous to Health (COSHH) regulations.

Reviewing the COSHH forms used in our laboratory, I discovered that although sodium chloride (table salt) and glucose are regarded as being of only low hazard, spillages of either should be absorbed with sand before disposal by suitably trained personnel. In parallel with the water mentioned by Lord Brightman, sand also requires special disposal procedures, involving use of more sand.

Yours faithfully,
A. R. MACDIARMID-GORDON,
19 Lincoln Grove, Sale, Cheshire.

OBITUARIES

GEOFFREY DICKENS

Geoffrey Dickens, Conservative MP for Huddersfield West, 1979-83, and for Littleborough and Saddleworth since 1983, died yesterday aged 63. He was born on August 26, 1931.

THE removal from the parliamentary scene of Geoffrey Dickens may have robbed literature of a novel, to be entitled *Death on the Terrace*, he announced he would write in 1992, and never finished; but it has also removed from Westminster one of the most colourful figures to have graced the Tory backbenches since the Second World War.

Dickens was first thought to be a buffoon. His interruptions were as eccentric as his behaviour away from the Palace of Westminster was outrageous. Although very large indeed, he was light on his feet, an attribute which he displayed both when "tea dancing" with his paramours and while a National Serviceman in the Royal Air Force where he was a heavyweight boxer, sparring frequently with such future amateur and professional champions as Brian London and Henry Cooper. Boxing and boxers always retained his affection and in 1992 he starred with Nigel Benn on a record entitled *It's OK to Say No*, whose purpose was to protect children from kidnappers and other abusers.

The less charitable gave his pugilistic past as a reason for his eccentricity but he was a good-natured, kindly man who, while playing remorselessly to the gallery, could happily take a joke against himself.

He was also under no illusions about his own character or that of his party. He used to say that all one needed to win a Conservative selection conference was a single piece of card containing three headings: the first should read "thirty years of ceaseless fight against socialism"; the second "flogging and hanging"; and the third simply "Margaret Thatcher". In his experience, he used to boast, "it always does the trick". Yet he remained at heart a party loyalist in a party that was becoming increasingly less loyal.

The parliamentary sketch writers could not resist pulling his leg. "All of at least 18 stone, with the bearing of a master butcher, the opinions of a taxi-driver, the voice of a forghorn, the sight of Mr Dickens's vast countenance rising from the bench like a plink, perspiring moon, mouth open and



drawing breath in readiness for a new blast, brings a smile to all but the sourest faces," wrote Matthew Parris. His views were far from being politically correct. They included the advocacy of castration for sex offenders, the suppression of gays, and campaigns against M15 and the Inland Revenue. A list of his populist prejudices would take up half a page of close typescript. He himself always remained proud of his exposure of a former distinguished diplomat as being a member of a paedophile ring. Indeed, he was sexually obsessed, once going so far as to complain of "a homosexual ring" operating within the confines of Buckingham Palace.

Geoffrey Kenneth Dickens was born in Harrow-on-the-Hill although he came of Derbyshire mining stock. His father, a garage owner, left his mother a few months after he was born and he was fostered, in his own words, "in a small two-up, two-down, back-to-back dwelling, backing on to a railway embankment" until he was eight. When his father remarried a family home was again available to him. But at the age of 13 he was struck down with poliomyelitis and had to spend two years wearing callipers on his legs. This affliction made his later boxing career the more remarkable.

Impugn his personal courage. In 1972 he was awarded the Royal Humane Society's Testimonial on Vellum after, while on holiday in Majorca, saving the lives of two boys who were drowning together with that of a man who had gone into the sea to rescue them and had himself got into difficulties.

Geoffrey Dickens was educated at East Lane Secondary Modern School, and at Harrow and Acton technical colleges. Before entering politics he began working in light engineering, starting on the shop floor before becoming a design draughtsman, training manager and then sales manager. Subsequently, he became a director of several small light engineering companies.

His father became chairman of Brent Social Services and he himself began his political life in local government as a Sandridge parish councillor, 1961-73; a St Albans rural district councillor, 1963-73; and as a Hertfordshire county councillor, 1970-74.

His first tilt at Parliament was in February 1974 when he was defeated at Teesside Middlesbrough. In the second general election of that year, in October, he was again unsuccessful, this time being defeated at North Ealing. But in 1979 he was elected for Huddersfield West and when, in electoral boundary changes for the 1983 election, the two Huddersfield seats became one, he was elected for the Lancashire constituency of Littleborough and Saddleworth, which he held in subsequent elections.

Once in the House he was seldom out of the headlines, generally those of the tabloid press. Even his own marital difficulties were apt to become the subject of impassioned newspaper declarations. In 1994 he developed cancer of the liver, but returned bravely to vote for the Government in November and December of that year. On the vote of confidence in November he interrupted the Chancellor Kenneth Clarke to the good-natured cheers of the whole House.

Described as "permanently unemployed" by Peter Riddell in *The Times*, Dickens added a dollop of colour to an increasingly drab assembly, "King" of the instant quote, as he was, his death will be as much a loss to the Fourth Estate as it will be to the Third.

He leaves his widow, Norma, whom he married in 1950, and two sons.

JAMES HADLEY

James Hadley, director of the Franco-British Council, 1977-89, died from a heart attack on April 22 aged 61. He was born on May 27, 1933.

VOLTAIRE once said that when a Frenchman and an Englishman were in agreement they were bound to be right. James Hadley did much to make them agree. As director of the Franco-British Council and a chairman of the Franco-British Society he organised hundreds of meetings which sought to dispel the animosity and, more particularly, the indifference that existed between the two nations.

His speciality was to bring together those who followed the same profession. Thus economists, journalists, businessmen, translators, historians, trade unionists, defence experts, humorists and others came to recognise how their work in their two countries compared — and considered how they might co-operate.

The Franco-British Council was founded as the result of the discussions between the British Prime Minister Edward Heath and President Georges Pompidou in 1971. Hadley succeeded Lord Derwent as its director in 1977 and, with his French colleagues, he was responsible for organising three Franco-British "summit" conferences

in Bordeaux, Edinburgh and Avignon.

The French had different Prime Ministers on each of these three occasions, Messrs Barre, Mauroy and Fabius; had the proposed summit at Cardiff not been cancelled because of the impending British election, there would have been a fourth, in the person of Jacques Chirac. The British delegation was always led by Margaret Thatcher who explained her policies with gusto and enthusiasm.

Clearly, the detailed organisation of such occasions required both diplomacy and tact, qualities that James Hadley always possessed. Whether dealing with over-inquisitive journalists in Edinburgh, who wanted to know what the French Prime Minister thought about the Falklands, or with disgruntled policemen in Aix who complained that they had spent the night in the rain guarding the British Prime Minister, Hadley was never at a loss. Both in French and in English he was jovially patient and placatory.

James Hadley went to school at Berkhamstead and studied French at Queen Mary College, London, and at the University of Lyons. Subsequently, he was a visiting tutor in French Studies at Goldsmith's College and at Toynbee Hall. He qualified as a barrister, and had extensive business experience. But it

was his distinguished career with the RAF during the war, and his work with the RAF Volunteer Reserve from 1946 to 1960, which had the greatest influence on him.

His RAF background saw to it that he had no hesitation in bundling a group of the Franco-British Council into the tinniest of planes and then setting out for some inaccessible part of France. Few will forget the sight of an eminent British publisher, grasping his *Jewish Chronicle* with whitened knuckles, as vicious winds buffeted the plane alarmingly and Hadley joked with the pilot.

Hadley was far from being the standard English Francophile. A real expert on French wines, he liked to surprise his guests with a vintage Australian. Brought up in Scotland he had a fond of Scottish stories. His gift of mimicry was not always flattering to the French and he was a stalwart English clubman.

But it was appropriate that he should have taken his retirement in France. With his wife Lottie, whom he had known when they were together on the Export Council for Europe — and who survives him together with their daughter — he planned his gardens, planted his trees, gossiped with the villagers, and from the deepest corner of southwest France, observed events with tranquillity.

CAPTAIN JAMES PACK

Captain James Pack, OBE, Curator of the Royal Navy Museum, 1965-79, died on May 5 aged 81. He was born in Malta on March 18, 1914.

JAMES PACK was always proud of the fact that his appointment as OBE recognised his success in advancing the cause of the Royal Navy Museum at Portsmouth rather than his distinguished naval career.

The Royal Navy Museum, the oldest naval museum in the country, is the descendant of a dockyard museum founded in 1911 by Mark Pescott-Frost, the civilian secretary to the Admiral President of Portsmouth Dockyard. From 1990, in his spare time, Pescott-Frost salvaged much interesting and decorative material that would otherwise have been thrown on dockyard scrapheaps.

The project prospered so well that in 1913 *The Times* suggested that a national naval museum should be developed around the dockyard museum, but the outbreak of war scotched further planning.

In 1922 the Society for Nautical Research persuaded Admiral Sturdee (viceroy of the Falklands in 1914), to lead an appeal to restore Nelson's flagship, the *Victory*. In 1923, on the principle that *Victory* should be seen as a fighting ship and not as a museum, all the artefacts and relics of Nelson were moved ashore, eventually to the old rigging house opposite the dock in which *Victory* now lies. This was embellished by the celebrated painting of the Battle of Trafalgar by W. L. Wyllie and his daughter, and opened to the public by King George V in July 1930.

But, because of its concentration on Nelson artefacts, much of the original Pescott-Frost material was dispersed and the museum became known as the Victory Museum. When Pack took over as curator in 1965 the museum had no permanent staff in spite of the fact that by 1970 it was attracting over 120,000 visitors a year.

With his robust and persuasive personality, Pack gradually built up the collections using very slender resources. In 1971 Mrs Lily McCarthy donated to the Navy her vast collection of items commemorating Lord Nelson.

In 1972 Pack masterminded the most important development in the museum's history when the collections were transferred to the ownership of the Ministry of Defence and the Royal Navy Museum was properly constituted.

The challenge was to create a full-scale naval museum. An adjacent and elegant Georgian storehouse was taken over and extra galleries were furnished. In 1974 Pack met the numismatist Captain Kenneth Douglas-Morris whose generosity with his world-famous collection of 19th-century British medals has resulted in the display of numerous rarities including a full set of Trafalgar general service awards.

In 1977 Lord Mountbatten opened the first stage of development and an exhibition, *Jack of All Trades*, commemorating the work of the naval

part of the team which took over the 50 First World War four-stacker, destroyer, offered to Britain by the United States in the autumn of 1940 to help make good the terrible losses in small ships sustained at Dunkirk. This was a precursor of the US aid later to be formalised in the Lend-Lease Act of March 1941.

Pack was sent in early 1943 to the aircraft carrier *Illustrious* which escorted Churchill and his staff to Quebec for the Quadrant conference and then supported the landings at Salerno in southern Italy. Throughout 1944 *Illustrious* operated in the Indian Ocean against the Japanese, eventually joining up with US naval operations against the Marianas and the Dutch East Indies.

In April 1945 *Illustrious* was slightly damaged by a near-miss from a kamikaze pilot off Okinawa. VE-Day was celebrated by the catapulting of a large effigy of Hitler over the bow of the ship. One of Pack's shipmates was the actor Sir Michael Hordern (who died recently), a fighter aircraft direction officer.

Pack's commanding officer was Captain (later Admiral) of the Fleet Sir Charles Lambe and Pack's qualities caught his attention to the extent that when Lambe was appointed Assistant Chief of Naval Staff, he called for Pack as his secretary. This started a partnership that was to last for 13 years.

Pack had an innate courtesy in all his dealings with both seniors and juniors and an extremely high regard for the fitness of things without being stuffy or doctrinaire.

Retiring in 1958, he taught briefly before becoming the regional director for the National Association of Boys' Clubs in the West Country until 1958.

Like his brother, he was a historical writer. He wrote two books, *Nelson's Blood* (1982) is the definitive history of the naval rum ration, while *The Man Who Burned The White House* (1987) is the biography of Admiral Sir George Cockburn, a veteran of the Napoleonic Wars and the American War of 1812-14, who was responsible for setting Napoleon Bonaparte into his final residence on St Helena.

He is survived by his wife Eloise and their four sons and a daughter.



ANTONIO SALEMME

Antonio Salemme, sculptor and painter, died in Williams Township, Pennsylvania, on May 2 aged 102. He was born in Gaeta, Italy, in 1892.

MANY famous men and women posed for portraits by Antonio Salemme, but it was one statue that brought him fame and notoriety. The work was a nude study of Paul Robeson, who was invited to pose for Salemme after the artist had watched a performance of *The Emperor Jones* in 1924. The full-figure statue was subsequently exhibited at the Brooklyn Museum and at the Palace of the Legion of Honour in San Francisco.

In 1930 the Philadelphia Art Alliance asked Salemme to send the Robeson sculpture for an exhibition, but then refused to exhibit it. Robeson, they explained, was too famous, too left-wing and, above all, too black to be seen in the nude in Philadelphia. The result was a storm of newspaper protest against censorship.

The Robeson sculpture was subsequently shipped to a

foundry in France to be cast in bronze, but it disappeared during the Second World War and was presumed destroyed. Salemme had moved to Boston with his father at the age of 12 after the death of his mother and began studying art when he was 14. In 1912 a patron sent him to Rome to study sculpture, and he remained there until after the First World War, when he returned to the United States and opened a studio in New York's Greenwich Village.

During the 1930s he worked as director of the mural project in New York City for President Roosevelt's Works Progress Administration, becoming friends with younger artists including Arshile Gorky and Willem de Kooning.

His many portrait commissions over the years included Ethel Waters, John Kennedy, Albert Einstein and Dwight Eisenhower, and his work is represented in the collections of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Newark Museum, and the universities of Yale, Rutgers and Columbia.

Antonio Salemme is survived by his wife Martha.

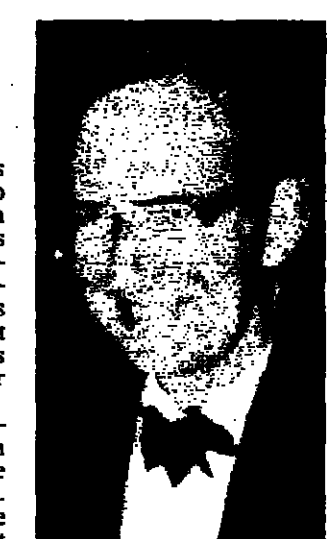
COLIN SCOTT

Colin Scott, prison governor, died from cancer on May 10 aged 59. He was born on December 26, 1935.

COLIN SCOTT spent 30 years in the prison service, rising to command the largest prison in the Midlands, Birmingham's Winson Green. It was a tragedy that ill-health first interrupted and then cut short his term there. As it was, he spent a useful postscript to his professional life working for the deaf.

Colin Baxter Scott was educated at Bedford School. On leaving school he joined the Army and went to Sandhurst. He served in the Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire Regiment and rose to the rank of captain. Unfortunately, gunfire affected his hearing so he decided to make a career change.

He left the Army and worked for a time in industry. He also became a prison visitor and this led him to considering a prison service career. In 1964 he was appointed to the service as an Assistant Governor, Class II,



and soon achieved promotion to Governor Class III. He was then appointed to Leeds Prison as Deputy Governor. In 1982 he was given his first command in charge of the old prison at Lancaster Castle. Further promotion followed in 1985 when he was transferred to the northern regional office at Manchester as Assistant Regional Director. From there he moved to Wymott Prison as Governor in charge and was quickly selected for promotion to Governor Class I.

In 1988 he was given charge of Birmingham's Winson Green Prison. Unfortunately, he fell ill with cancer and had to undergo major surgery. Although he was able to return to duty, he was not sufficiently recovered to take the strain of governing a very large prison.

Consequently, in 1944 the prison service agreed to second him to the Birmingham Institute for the Deaf. This was the first time a serving prison governor had been seconded to a charity prior to retirement. Scott's task was to research the housing needs of elderly deaf people, a project which he greatly enjoyed, until a recurrence of cancer finally prevented him from working.

Scott was a good organiser and expected high standards from his staff. A kind man, he put great emphasis on fairness. The increasing complexity of the management of prisons did not enthuse him but his great loyalty to the service meant he would always try to follow the lead from headquarters.

His association with the Army left him with a keen interest in military history. He was a well-known Scottish country dancer and an enthusiastic fell walker.

He leaves a widow, Lucille, and three sons.

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HAVE YOU THOUGHT OF LEAVING US SOME OF YOUR NEST EGG?

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THE STORY OF THE TELEPHONE

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ON THIS DAY

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Moon sets 8.49 am Moon rises
 Edinburgh 9.24 pm to 4.54 am
 Manchester 9.07 pm to 5.03 am
 Penzance 9.08 pm to 5.31 am
 Last quarter May 21

TIMES NEWSPAPERS LIMITED, 1995. Published and printed by Times Newspapers Ltd

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THE TIMES

BUSINESS EDITOR Lindsay Cook

THURSDAY MAY 18 1995

Carsberg fires parting shot at UK regulatory failure

Final report advocates merger of MMC and OFT

By ROSS TIEMAN
INDUSTRIAL CORRESPONDENT

SIR Bryan Carsberg, the Director-General of Fair Trading, will tomorrow call for Britain to adopt a single, European-style competition authority when he leaves office less than halfway through his five-year term.

In a forceful final report, published three months early, Sir Bryan will also recommend replacing Britain's laissez-faire regulatory system with a new law to ban restrictive practices and impose statutory fines on transgressors. His devastating

attack on the failings of Britain's mechanisms to ensure fair competition and protect consumers will deepen the embarrassment of a Government already on the defensive over utility regulation.

Although the Government acknowledged many shortcomings of the existing system in a Green Paper on the abuse of market power published in 1992, it has failed to bring reforms to the statute book.

Sir Bryan's report will add to the difficulty of finding a suitable successor. The post of Director-General was advertised in January at an annual salary of £110,000.

Although Sir Bryan, a former head of Ofel, the telecoms regulator, has never linked his departure with his deepening concerns over perceived failings in the regulatory regime, many observers were surprised when he announced last year that he was leaving to become secretary-general of the little-known International Accounting Standards Committee.

Forceful backing for Sir Bryan's views is expected next week in a report from the authoritative cross-party parliamentary Trade and Industry Select Committee. Members of the committee, meeting yesterday, are understood to have endorsed a final draft, which calls for a thorough overhaul of Britain's fair trading laws.

Labour hints at Bank freedom

By JILL SHERMAN AND JANET BUSH

A LABOUR government may allow the Bank of England to set interest rates in a bid to reassure the financial markets about the Party's commitment to a low-inflation policy.

However, Gordon Brown, Shadow Chancellor, said that a Labour government would take the final decisions on interest rates at the start of its administration and would also set inflation targets. He also made clear that, if Labour eventually allowed the Bank of England to set interest rates, it would be decided by a committee rather than the Governor alone.

In a keynote speech to business leaders, Mr Brown announced wide-ranging reforms of the Bank of England, including a plan to set up a new monetary policy committee to advise the Government on interest rates. The Shadow Chancellor emphasised that he wanted decision-making to be more accountable, objective and less personalised.

The most radical proposal is that the Government would make political appointments to the Bank, much like the procedure adopted in America. These outsiders would become staff members and would serve on the new committee, broadening the perspective of Bank advice to the Chancellor. The committee would also include the Governor, the deputy governor and top Bank insiders, including the head of economics.

Initially, it would simply advise the Government on how interest rates should be set to meet the inflation target. But this would be reviewed after a certain period and, if certain conditions are met, party sources said that Labour would then consider giving the Bank power to set interest rates. The sources insisted that the Bank would have to meet two pre-conditions to it setting interest rates. The two main conditions are that the Brown reforms should be implemented and that the Bank should display a sound track record in the advice it gave to the Chancellor. The sources said

that Mr Brown is not prejudging the issue of whether the Bank should be given the power to set interest rates but emphasised that he wanted to accelerate and lead the debate.

In his formal text, Mr Brown acknowledged that his proposals did not go far enough in depoliticising decisions governing monetary policy. He said: "The alternative is to consider whether the operational role of the Bank of England should be extended beyond its current advisory role in monetary policy making." His officials said that he was paving the way for the Bank to set interest rates. Labour also wants to make decision-making more transparent by insisting on minutes being published for internal Bank discussions as well as the current system of minuting monetary meetings between the Governor and the Chancellor.

Mr Brown also wants to change the composition of the Court of the Bank of England, effectively its governing body. Labour wants representation from both sides of industry — including trade unionists — as well as the City and for the Court to comment on policy-making in public, perhaps to parliamentary committees.

Yesterday's proposals come at a time when that system has come under intense scrutiny. Speculation of a clash between Kenneth Clarke, the Chancellor, and Eddie George, Governor of the Bank, at the May monetary meeting — at which Mr Clarke is believed to have overruled Mr George's plea for an interest rate rise — has in City eyes, damaged credibility in the system of allowing the Chancellor to have the final say on rates.

In the minutes of the April 5 monetary meeting published yesterday, the two men agreed that there was no need for an interest rate rise.

Mr Brown also unveiled plans yesterday to clamp down on government borrowing and spending.

Pennington, page 27
Economic View, page 29



Eddie George, who received an honorary degree from the City University, London, yesterday

William Hill finds the Lottery is a bad bet

By MARTIN WALLER

WILLIAM HILL has become the first of the big betting chains to try to quantify the damage done to the industry by the National Lottery since its launch last November, pointing to a 4.5 per cent fall in turnover during the first 17 weeks of 1995.

Other betting chains said it was too soon to assess the exact impact of the Lottery. But William Hill, owned by the heavily indebted Brent Walker Group, is calling for a 2 per cent cut in betting duty, from 7.75 per cent, to combat the increased competition, the cut to be passed on to customers in

order to stimulate turnover. William Hill said there had also been a 9 per cent decline in the number of betting transactions. "After 17 weeks trading of the current financial year, it is clear that the National Lottery is adversely impacting on our business," John Brown, managing director, said.

The company was refusing to put a figure on the business lost, but a comparison with the previous first-half suggests a £25 million reduction of turnover of £500 million-plus. Mr Brown said the downturn had worsened since the arrival of instant scratch cards in

March. "The Government's stated intention to review the effect of the Lottery on the industry now needs to be implemented immediately."

Brent Walker shares, bombed out since the group's financial near-collapse, shifted back up to 24p. Its competitor, Ladbroke Group, fell 4p to 178p, although a spokesman said it was "premature" to assign any direct effects on business to the Lottery. "We're not going to get into quantifying it until we have some better evidence from some more weeks or months of trading," he said.

Jobless toll at lowest since 1991

By PHILIP BASSETT, INDUSTRIAL EDITOR

THE Government yesterday proclaimed the first signs of job growth this year as employment in manufacturing industry rose at the same time as the overall number of people out of work fell again and long-term unemployment also dropped.

Seasonally adjusted claimant unemployment fell by 18,900 in April to 2,333,000. The drop — the 20th successive monthly decline — takes the overall fall in unemployment since its peak in December 1992 to 650,600, and to 356,900 since April last year. The level is now at its lowest since June 1991. The unemployment rate is 8.3 per cent. Adjusted unemployment fell in all regions, while the unadjusted headline count fell by 23,015 to 2,375,290.

Michael Portillo, the Employment Secretary, said the third successive quarterly rise in manufacturing employment — up 15,000 in the quarter to March — showed the employment growth of 1993-94 was continuing into 1995. He said: "Britain has confounded the pessimists. With the economic fundamentals in place and growth at a sustainable pace, our dynamic economy can deliver prosperity and jobs. Those who predicted that economic recovery would lead to jobless

growth have been proved wrong." Unemployment was falling, he said, because in the UK's flexible labour market employers were recruiting as sales and output rose.

Employment in manufacturing rose by 4,000 in March to 4,282 million, taking the rise over the year to March to 40,000. The three successive rises are the first time quarterly unemployment in manufacturing has increased three times in a row since 1988.

Of the rise in March, 3,800 were male jobs and 200 were female. But the adjusted April fall in claimants marks what appears to be a continuing slowdown in the rate of decline. A year ago, unemployment fell by 37,100, while the average change over the past three months is down to 21,400 compared with 40,800 in the three months to January. Opposition and trade union leaders suggested that what they saw as a slowdown in the falls in claimant unemployment indicated the job recovery was weakening.

Average earnings growth was unchanged in March at 3.5 per cent, though earnings increases in the service sector rose by a quarter-point. Manufacturing unit wage costs rose by 1.8 per cent in the three months to March and productivity rose 3.1 per cent.

BUSINESS TODAY

STOCK MARKET INVOICES

FT-SE 100	3297.4	(-3.4)
Yield	4.17%	
FT-SE All share	1620.78	(-0.42)
Nikkei	16471.35	(+82.45)
New York		
Dow Jones	4428.83	(-6.22)
S&P Composite	827.56	(-0.63)

US RATE

Federal Funds	5 1/8%	(8%)
Long Bond	10 3/8%	(10 3/8%)
Yield	6.85%	(6.85%)

LONDON MONEY

3-month Interbank	6 1/2%	(6 1/2%)
Life long GR	10 1/2%	(10 1/2%)

STERLING

New York	1.5690*	(1.5638)
London	1.5685	(1.5711)
DM	2.2335	(2.2554)
FF	6.0090	(7.9480)
SP	1.8824	(1.8814)
Yen	139.04	(135.40)
£ Index	84.5	(84.4)

US DOLLAR

London	1.4375*	(1.4445)
DM	5.1050*	(5.1080)
FF	1.2002*	(1.2080)
Yen	86.20*	(86.50)
£ Index	84.5	(84.4)

TOKYO DOLLAR

Tokyo close Yen	86.35
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NORTH SEAS OIL

Brent 15-day (Jul.)	\$18.30	(\$18.45)
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GOLD

London close	\$383.75	(\$384.55)
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* denotes midday trading price

Ringside

British Gas has had to hire larger premises for its annual meeting on May 31. More than 6,000 shareholders want to attend, too many for the 3,100 Barbican Centre seats. The meeting has been moved to the London Arena, a venue for boxing matches. City Diary, page 29

Outside

Economic growth in the European Union will be severely hampered during 1996 because of the mark's excessive strength, the European Commission said. Officials last year forecast that the European Union economy would grow 3.2 per cent in 1996, a figure now revised to 2.9 per cent. Page 26

Swiss to create Warburg millionaires

By PATRICIA TEHAN
BANKING CORRESPONDENT



SEVERAL directors of SG Warburg will be more than £1 million richer when the planned £860 million sale of the investment banking business to Swiss Bank Corporation goes ahead.

Details emerged in the official document sent yesterday to the bank's shareholders by the Warburg board, which recommends the sale.

Sir David Scholey, executive chairman, controls 201,133 shares, worth £15.6 million at yesterday's Mercury Asset Management share price. The value of the deal, made up of cash and shares in Mercury Asset Management, its 75 per cent-owned fund manager, fluctuates

according to the value of MAM shares. Derek Higgs, chairman of SG Warburg & Co, has 167,650 shares worth £13 million. Michael Sargent, head of securities, has 134,480 shares worth £11 million.

Nick Verney, chairman of SG Warburg Securities, has 194,612 shares worth £15 million. Hugh Stevenson, chairman of MAM, controls 611,598 Warburg shares, worth £47 million. He will also benefit from a 40p special dividend paid to shareholders in MAM — he has 135,878 MAM shares. Oscar Lewison, former deputy chairman of SG Warburg & Co, controls shares worth £2.3 million.

It is estimated that about half of the directors' share options will crystallise when the deal goes ahead, worth a further £200,000 for Sir David, and more

than £200,000 for Mr Higgs. Mr Sargent, Mr Verney, Rodney Ward, chairman of SG Warburg Asia Pacific, and Piers von Simson, who heads European mergers and acquisitions.

The document also shows that Warburg has agreed to pay £15 million in compensation to Swiss Bank Corporation if its shareholders reject the £860 million planned sale of its investment banking business or the board recommends another offer. This type of "break clause" is widely used in agreed takeover bids in America, but little used in Britain.

The document also shows that there is no place in the merged SBC Warburg for KC-CO Investments, the Chicago derivatives firm bought by Warburg two years ago today.

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□ Soothing words for Governor □ Rail sale runs into trouble □ Will the new market's screens be blank on June 19?

What unsettled steady Eddie?

□ EDDIE George seems to have had a rush of blood to his steady central banker's head. The minutes of his April meeting with the Chancellor show that he was relatively untroubled — and relatively unconcerned — about inflation prospects and the weakness of sterling.

No sign here of the man who was to shock a business audience in Aberdeen a month later with the wild confessions of an insomniac. Sometimes, he told them, he would wake up in the middle of the night fearing that all the good work on inflation would be thrown away.

A month ago, the Governor quite rightly diagnosed sterling's ills as a by-product of international currency turbulence. He couldn't really see a domestic reason for it. But in the *Inflation Report* last week, there was a tortuous, and unsuccessful, attempt to conjure up domestic ills for sterling's woes.

What happened in the interim? There certainly wasn't much nudge on the exchange-rate front to crack open another pack of Rothmans or pop some sleeping pills. At the time of the April monetary meeting, sterling's index stood at 84.8. When the *Inflation Report* was finalised, it was trading at 84.4. Yesterday, incidentally, it closed at 84.5.

Had he slumped into a bout of the dependent central banker's

blues? Or found himself beset with a case of paranoia about politicians being political? The May monetary meeting at which the Chancellor left rates unchanged was, after all, rescheduled to the morning after the disastrous local election results.

Even the City, albeit a natural ally of the Governor against the Chancellor, is slightly flummoxed by it all. But the Labour Party is alarmed. Officials say that they do not want to take part in the monthly soap opera which has come to be known, in this column and others, as the Ken and Eddie Show.

Gordon Brown yesterday laid out his vision of a monetary framework under Labour. He wants to rid policy making of the cult of personality surrounding the two men — a cult which even the ebullient Mr Clarke would balk at applying to himself and Mr George hardly qualified for until his outburst in Aberdeen. Mr Brown's officials say he doesn't want to be part of a Gordon and Eddie Show. An obvious problem for a Scottish

Chancellor is, of course, that the epithet Canny has already been taken.

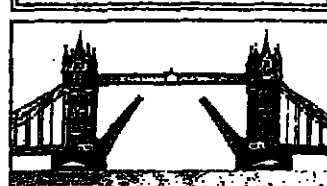
There is much to be said for the Labour Party's bid to take the spotlight off the single voice of Mr George and replace it with a more collegiate approach to formulation of advice within the Bank of England. The political appointments to the Bank would emulate the more representative policy-making long practised by the Fed and the Bundesbank.

Then, the logic of Labour's position is full operational responsibility for the Bank. Then, perhaps, Eddie George will be able to sleep at night.

Great train jobbery

□ THE British Rail Vendor Unit, which had planned to sell 20 of the 60 support operations carved out of Britain's national railway by the end of April, continues to clock up unexpected delays in its sale programme. The sale is being conducted amid such a dearth of published information that

PENNINGTON



many members of the public have little idea of what is being done in their name.

Meanwhile, somewhere on the far side of the world, pin-striped bankers from Hambros are busy trying to persuade Japanese investors to stump up a couple of billion for the three companies that now own all of British Rail's trains. Now read on.

Roger Salmon, the rosy-cheeked franchise director, has swept into the privatisation limelight. Moving with impressive speed, Mr Salmon has followed his surprise seven-year cap on key passenger fares by rattling off invitations to some of the 37 companies that have expressed an interest in running trains under the new regime.

Any among them who can read the signals and who is trusted by his banker has until the deadline day of July 28 to put in a bid, indicating how much subsidy they think they would require. Lowest bid wins.

The first three franchises, Great Western, South West Trains, and LTS Rail, employ 7,777 people. The last time that anyone counted, they shared fare-box revenue of around £430 million.

Never in the history of privatisation has a sale been conducted amid such political uncertainty. Prospective bidders will get a promise that neither subsidy nor fare cap will be revised for seven years. They will also receive an indemnity from Mr Salmon against any future imposition of VAT and the outcome of the regulator's 2002 review of access charges — the list goes on.

The indemnities provide ample evidence of the sheer desperation that is now being attached to the sale. But even the likeable Mr Salmon cannot indemnify potential railway bidders against the prospect of a Labour Govern-

ment taking power. "I don't think I would get very many bidders for a 17-month franchise," he said.

Uncertain AIM

□ SUPPOSE they held a party and nobody came? The timetable for the launch of the Alternative Investment Market is well advanced, but there is as yet no definite indication that when the screens open for trading on June 19 there will be any stocks on those screens to trade.

The success of the AIM is vital to the stock market and industry as a whole because of the sheer, disproportionate expense of raising elsewhere the small amounts of venture capital suitable companies need. But there is already some confusion over just what sort of beast the AIM will be. The list of nominated advisers, lying at the heart of the proposed system, is now imminent. But its delay has forced at least one potential entrant, MultiMedia Corporation, to jump the gun yesterday in naming an adviser

that has yet to receive the Stock Exchange's formal blessing.

The exchange reckons there are about 7,000 companies out there that might benefit from an AIM quote, and 150 that have been in contact to discuss such. The exchange is also quietly confident that sufficient of those preparations to join will be completed to avoid the embarrassment of a blank screen. Early indications suggest a preponderance of very small, start-up ventures. These are precisely the businesses that need a helping hand, but AIM requires a sufficient number of institutions willing to support such high-risk ventures to give it enough liquidity to trade. Whether those that have come forward are of a type to find such support is the most important question still to be answered.

Death and taxes

□ WHATEVER the outcome of the Inland Revenue appeal on the case involving the estate of Lady Ingram after the surprise High Court victory, one thing is certain. What the courts cannot stop, the Chancellor will. The Ingram estate, for the time being, remains largely free of inheritance tax. But any like-minded parents who want to hand over their homes to their children will not have long to do so.

Cheer for Greenalls as beer volumes increase

By MARTIN WALLER

GREENALLS Group, the independent pub operator, has bucked a long-running trend by reporting an upturn in beer volumes in the latest financial reporting period, helped by strong Christmas trading.

Andrew Thomas, chairman and chief executive, said a 0.4 per cent rise in beer volumes in the first half of Greenalls's financial year, to March 31, was the first such rise registered over the past four or five years. Industry statistics sug-

gest the consumption of beer is falling across Britain by 2 to 3 per cent a year.

Greenalls was reporting a rise in pre-tax profits from £29 million to £39.6 million in the first half, helped by the non-repetition of £3.2 million of restructuring costs the previous year and a £1.2 million loss from the soft drinks operation, now sold.

The interim dividend is raised by 8 per cent to 5.76p, payable out of earnings per share that rose, excluding exceptional items, by 21 per

cent to 14.06p. Mr Thomas said the increase had come from buoyant Christmas trading in the group's pubs and a better performance from the hotels side, although the pubs business, along with the rest of the industry, had seen difficult trading in January.

He said the second half of the current year would have to compare with a good summer performance last year and an additional trading week in the comparable period. Greenalls's De Vere hotels benefited from continued improvement in the conference and corporate markets, with operating profits almost 20 per cent higher at £9.6 million, after a 6 per cent rise in both occupancy and room rates.

Capital spending in the first half stood at £48.7 million, in line with plans to spend £100 million in the current financial

year. Of this, £60 million will go towards upgrading and extending the existing estate and the balance to pay for acquisitions and greenfield start-ups.

The group's off licence business, seen by the City as an underperformer in recent years, managed a £400,000 improvement in profit to £2.4 million and was still regarded as a core business and not being prepared for sale, Mr Thomas said.

Greenalls, while accepting that imports of cheap beer from the Continent are hitting its business, is not joining the industry-wide chorus of disapproval. Peter Greenall, the managing director, said: "It's something we can't do anything about — we've got to get on. It's very difficult to quantify the effect it has."

Tempus, page 28



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No London listing for Bell

By ERIC REGULY

BELL CABLEMEDIA, the third largest cable operator, has decided against seeking a London listing for its shares because of the glut of poorly performing cable equity on the market.

Bell, whose major shareholders include Bell Canada International and Cable and Wireless, raised about \$204 million in equity and \$490 million in debt last summer when it floated on the Nasdaq market in the US.

Alan Bates, chief executive, said: "The market conditions are not good enough for us to come to the London market at this time." The shares of TeleWest Communications and General Cable, which have floated in the British and US markets since the autumn, are trading below their offering price. Nynex CableComms, which floats in early June, has had to scale back its expectations too. Mr Bates said Bell would still consider a listing if it needed funds for an acquisition.

J Bibby back in the black

By MARTIN BARROW

J BIBBY & Sons, the industrial holding company, has returned to profit after emerging from a long period of restructuring.

In the half-year to March 25, the company earned £14.16 million before tax against losses of £12.4 million last time, when the company absorbed charges of £19.5 million from reorganisation and losses on disposals. Earnings of 5.01p a share compared with losses of 10.79p previously. The interim dividend is increased to 1.75p a share from 1p previously, due July 3. The shares rose 10p to 95p yesterday.

At the operating level, profits advanced to £18.2 million from £12.97 million. The major area of improvement was capital equipment, which contributed profits of £3.6 million against £1.3 million losses last time. The industrial division earned £5.17 million (£5 million previously) and materials handling £9.27 million (£7.7 million).

Greycoat pays first dividend since 1992

By CARL MORTISHED

GREYCOAT, the property group rescued by the UK Active Value Fund 18 months ago, is paying its first dividend since 1992 and is seeking finance for two speculative office developments in the City of London.

Peter Thornton, managing director, said the company wants development partnerships with institutions but would not be seeking a pre-let before work starts in 1996.

Greycoat's asset value grew 9 per cent in the year to 175p, mainly because of good rental increases at its Buckingham Palace Road investment. A sharp boost is also expected at Embankment Place. Greycoat returned to profit in the year to March 31 after four years of losses and the company is making its first distribution since 1992, a 0.6p



Thornton: partner search

final dividend. Pre-tax profits of £6.5 million compared with losses of £40 million in the previous year. Net annual rental income is now £35 million with finance costs of £30 million.

Tempus, page 28



Andrew Thomas, left, chairman, with Peter Greenall

French success bolsters CU

By SARAH BAGNALL, INSURANCE CORRESPONDENT

A £16 million contribution from Groupe Victoire, the French life and general insurer that was bought last year for £1.43 billion, helped Commercial Union lift profits 44 per cent in the first quarter.

Pre-tax profits rose from £71 million to £102 million, at the top end of market expectations, and total premium income advanced from £1.6 billion to £2.3 billion.

Profits from worldwide life operations, which account for 40 per cent of total premiums, rose £18 million to £50 million, while general insurance profits advanced £42 million to £97 million.

In France, life profits rose from £1 million to £14 million thanks to a £16 million contribution from Groupe Victoire, while general insurance losses grew £1 million to £7 million. Groupe Victoire's general in-

surance operations broke even.

General insurance profits rose £16 million to £59 million in the UK, reflecting a £19 million leap in investment income, to £49 million. But general insurance premiums fell 9 per cent to £411 million as competition for business intensified. John Carter, chief executive, said that competition was felt in most areas.

UK life profits fell £1 million to £12 million, while sales of annual premiums dropped 29 per cent because of the introduction of new commission disclosure rules.

The US general insurance operations moved from a £1 million loss to a £15 million profit, helped by a fall in weather-related claims, from £20 million to £6 million.

Tempus, page 28

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THE TIMES
CITY DIARY

British Gas boxes clever

BRITISH GAS, overwhelmed by the number of angry shareholders determined to attend its annual meeting on May 31, has had to hire larger premises. At last count, 6,210 shareholders intend to turn up, most of them are expected to be in the 100,000 sq ft Barbican Centre, complete with 3,100 chairs, but it has moved to the London Arena, where the meeting will start 45 minutes later. The Arena has a seating capacity of 12,500, although it is more usually the venue for boxing matches. Richard Giordano, the £471,000-a-year non-executive chairman, is beside himself over the controversy that surrounds chief executive Cedric (golden gasman) Brown on £492,602. Last year, when Brown earned a great deal less, only 614 shareholders turned up at Birmingham's International Conference Centre, and only 645 attended in 1993. Buses will be laid on between the Barbican and the Arena, but don't think that Giordano is always throwing money around. The three-day Barbican booking was made a year ago at £65,000, and British Gas will be asking for a refund. Meanwhile, the Arena will cost £36,000 a day. British Gas has 1.8 million shareholders, and should be thankful the register has shrunk from 4 million at the time of privatisation. Otherwise, it might have been a case of hiring Hyde Park.

British Gas AGM
LONDON ARENA



"Two ringsides please"

Me Tarzan

DON'T be alarmed to see 200 City folk abseiling the Bowring Tower today between 8am and 8pm. One chap (prevailed upon by his female boss) will be wearing just a loin cloth. It is in aid of the Lord Mayor's Appeal for the British Heart Foundation.

FIRKIN suggestions have started to roll (City Diary, May 17). ... Fido & Firkin for Battersea Dogs Home, Favour & Firkin for Westminster, Fable & Firkin for Fleet Street, Fiddle & Firkin for Threadneedle Street, and Feet & Firkin for Soho.

Unfair game

EQUALITY arrived at the Confederation of British Industry on Tuesday. On arrival at the pre-dinner reception at the Grosvenor House Hotel before the annual CBI dinner, women had their coats and briefcases whisked away before they joined the mostly male throng. Later on, women had to queue to reclaim their possessions ... lining up in the gentlemen's cloakrooms.

Helping hand

THE average job search time last year was 5.6 months compared with six months in 1993, redundant executives are four times more likely to find jobs if they have professional advice and counselling, and British executives get better payoffs than their American counterparts, a study of 425 British executives by Drake Beam Morrin, the outplacement firm, says.

COLIN CAMPBELL

Why Ken was right to call Eddie's exchange-rate bluff

The Bank of England has put its credibility on the line by relying on a weak pound to justify an increase in interest rates

THE Bank of England is in danger of losing whatever reputation it has earned in the past two years for analytic competence and sound economic judgment. It is a nice irony that the Bank's loss of face comes at exactly the moment when the Labour Party, which will probably form Britain's next Government, has announced its official conversion to the dubious doctrine that more control over monetary policy should be ceded to supposedly omniscient central bank technocrats. But even Gordon Brown's speech yesterday carried a significant warning to Eddie George, the Bank Governor: the Bank's future independence would depend on its track record of sound judgment and good policy advice.

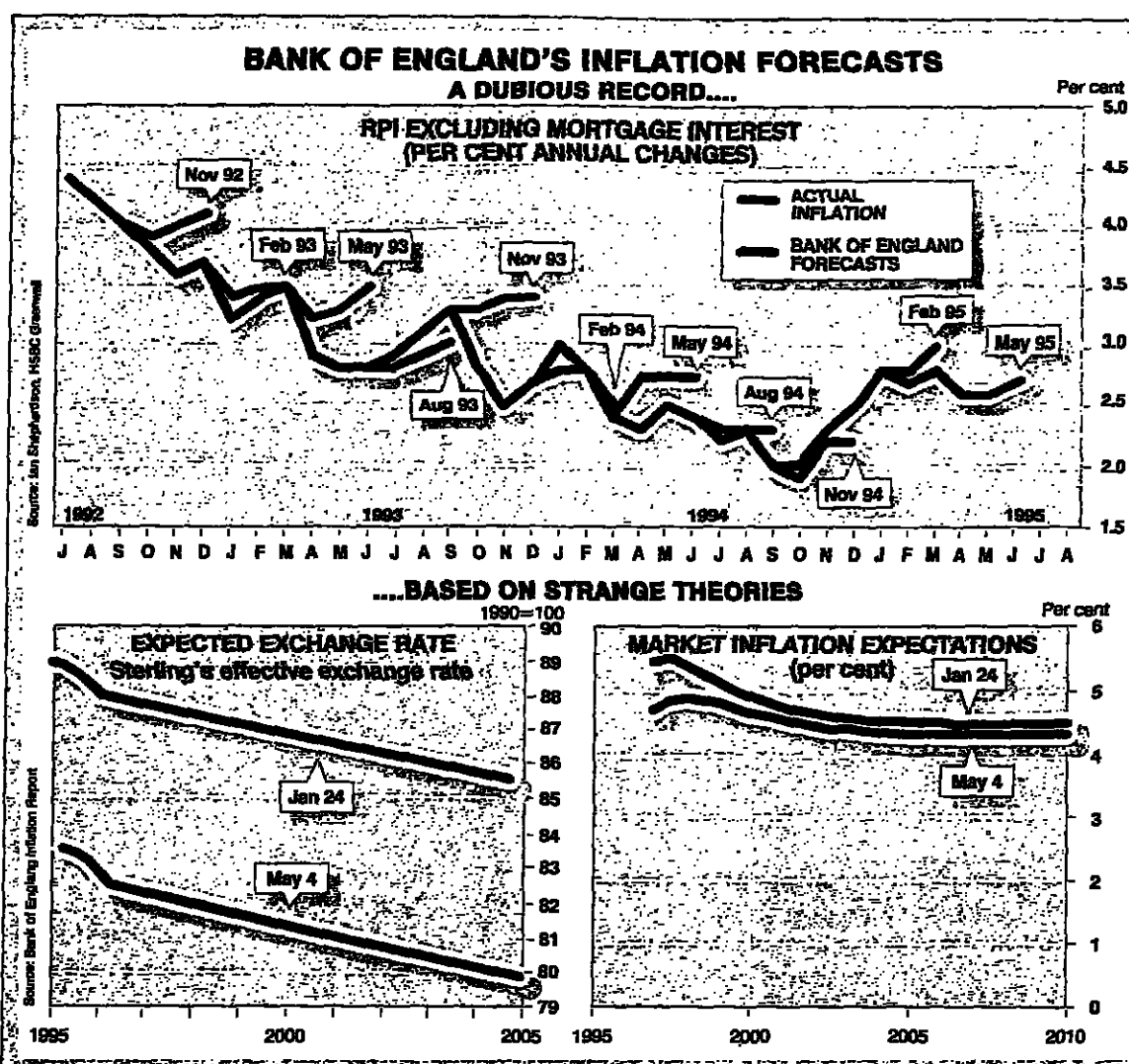
The fact is that Mr George overreached himself on May 5, when he last met the Chancellor. He decided to gamble all his winnings on one of those poker games that central bankers notoriously tend to lose. Mr George bet on a weak pound — an unusual wager for a central banker, but rash nonetheless.

Mr George told Kenneth Clarke to raise interest rates or risk missing the inflation target. As everyone knows, the Chancellor refused. Last Thursday, when the Bank published its quarterly inflation report, it became clear how strongly Mr George must have pressed his case, and how right the Chancellor was to reject it.

The report showed that the Bank's sudden alarm about inflation was based entirely on one proposition: that the 5 per cent fall in sterling's trade-weighted index in March and April would be sustained for the indefinite future. If the pound remained as weak as it was just before the May 5 meeting, the Bank's computer forecast that inflation would be over 3 per cent in the first quarter of 1997. This prospective overshoot, in the Bank's view, was sufficient to justify an urgent increase in interest rates. By contrast, when the previous inflation report was published, the Bank's central forecast for early 1997 was around 2.5 per cent and this was considered satisfactory.

The currency was the only significant influence highlighted by the Bank as changing for the worse between the February and May reports. Most economic statistics since February have suggested the recovery was weakening, even before the effects of April's new taxes and the 1.5 per cent rise in base rates have come fully into play. Although there is more uncertainty than usual among the statisticians, the broad picture from the labour market, confirmed by yesterday's jobs figures, seems fairly clear. The economy is still growing at a rate fast enough to reduce unemployment, but the rate of improvement is flagging. Britain is not far from what economists call the "trend growth rate" and what ordinary people call "jobless growth".

The absence of any significant pointers to a worsening inflationary outlook outside the currency market



was clear enough from the inflation report, but just to make sure I conducted a little test.

Although the Bank does not make its economic model available to the public, the Treasury now does. The Treasury model, whose key parameters are similar to those used by the Bank, is regularly used by the Independent Treasury Economic Model (Item) Club, a group of economists from big businesses and financial institutions led by Paul Droop, of Ernst & Young. I asked Mr Droop to see how much of the deterioration in the Bank's inflation forecast could be explained by the purely mechanical effects of the fall in sterling's exchange rate between February 2 and May 4. He came up with an interesting result.

The Item Club's last forecast, published in April, had projected inflation in the first quarter of 1997 at 2.6 per cent, but that was based on assumptions about monetary policy and exchange rates quite different from the Bank's. I asked Mr Droop to replace his earlier assumptions with the trade-weighted exchange rate on May 4 and an interest rate of 6.75 per cent, keeping both fixed throughout 1995 and 1996. The result was inflation of 3.3 per cent in the first quarter of 1997. Mr Droop then set the assumed exchange rate 5 per cent higher — back to its level at the time of the February inflation report. Hey presto, inflation in the first quarter of 1997 came out as 2.4 per cent.

The implication is that the sharp fall in sterling between the last two inflation reports more than accounted for the whole change in the inflation outlook. If anything, the Bank seems to assume that underlying inflation, abstracting from the movement in sterling, has improved somewhat. But

surely it is absurd to "abstract from the movement of sterling" when we have just seen in the Item projections that sterling is a key influence on prices?

The answer is not as obvious as it might seem. Sterling's impact on prices depends entirely on how long the pound remains weak. The Item Club projections kept sterling fixed at the near-record low of 84.4 throughout the next two years. The Bank took an even more pessimistic line. As shown in the bottom-left chart, it assumed the pound would keep sliding — to around 82 by 1997 and to below 80 in 2005.

The Bank's assumption, which is based on the difference between interest rates in Britain and other countries, has several bizarre features. One purely arithmetic oddity is that any increase in British interest rates automatically produces a steeper fall in the projected level of sterling. A much more important paradox is that all short-term market fluctuations in sterling are automatically projected into the indefinite future. This means that erratic currency movements which may have nothing to do with economic conditions in Britain will have extremely large effects on the Bank's inflation forecasts and could thus dominate all other factors in the Bank's policy advice. For the Chancellor to follow advice made on that basis would amount to rejoining the ERM through the back door.

That is effectively what Mr George was proposing on May 5. Sterling's sharp fall in the previous two months was largely a technical side-effect of the tug-of-war between the mark, the yen and the dollar. Yet the Bank's inflation report went to great pains to explain the fall in terms of rational expecta-

tions about monetary policy in Britain and abroad. One leading City economist called this part of the inflation report a "grotesquely academic exercise" which damaged the Bank's credibility in the market.

In reality, however, the Bank has risked its credibility before a far more important audience than the City. The British public will now be watching like hawks to see whether Mr George or Mr Clarke was right.

If the dollar continues to recover the pound will rise with it, the Chancellor will be vindicated and the Bank will look foolish. But even if the pound remains low, Mr George's sudden flirtation with exchange-rate targeting will raise questions about the intellectual integrity of his advice.

The Bank has a long track record of over-estimating inflation (see top chart, provided by Ian Shepherdson, of HSBC Greenwell). But until this month the Bank had generally avoided references to the pound if it could find any other plausible excuse to call for tighter money. For example, the Bank has frequently referred to the City's alleged expectations about high future inflation — as evidenced in the difference between conventional and index-linked gilts (see bottom right chart). This time, however, Mr George could hardly claim support from this quarter, since "inflation expectations" as defined by the Bank have actually been improving, despite the fall in the pound. Frustrated of any other reason to demand higher interest rates, Mr George turned to the exchange rate.

If it begins to look as if the Bank is prepared to pounce on any excuse to demand higher interest rates, Mr George can forget about any hopes of credibility, or independence.

US bypasses world rules to trade insults with Japan

Colin Narbrough finds the Clinton argument wanting

THE Clinton Administration has won strong bipartisan support in Congress for its decision to impose \$5.6 billion worth of punitive tariffs on Japanese luxury cars, but risks failing to achieve its goal of opening Japan to more American cars and components.

America was central to the establishment of the World Trade Organisation (WTO), the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. In opting to impose 100 per cent tariffs on 13 up-market models of Japanese cars, while simultaneously planning a formal complaint to the WTO over Japan's "unfair" trade practices, Washington has, however, signalled that it is not yet ready to play by international rules.

Hopes that Tokyo would bow to America's tough demands could be a bad misjudgment of the mood in Japan, a damaging assault on the fledgling WTO, and, at worst, a possible threat to global economic health.

America's decision to deploy its unilateral trade power from May 20, with a final decision on June 28 (unless Tokyo caves in to its demands),

America could soon face the dilemma of having to extend sanctions to other countries where Japanese cars are made.

America's record \$66 billion trade deficit with Japan last year, in part reflecting the weak dollar, prompted America to press Japan for fresh measures to boost imports of US-made cars and spares. When 20 months of talks ended in failure, Washington saw no alternative to playing hardball.

Japanese carmakers claim that General Motors, Ford and Chrysler have shown scant interest in Japan. While the American car industry welcomed Washington's decision to use a "stick to hit Japan", other American industries are less critical of Japan. William Hudson, president of AMP, the world leader in interconnectors for the electronics and electrical industries, finds Japan "not closed at all".

He points out that his Pennsylvania company took a long time to become established as sector leader in Japan, mainly because of cultural differences. He says that those screaming about Japan are misguidedly looking for a

Free trade would be best served by a US retreat

quick fix. The key issue on which Japan decided to stand up to America was the demand that carmakers agree to

more "voluntary" plans to take more components from American suppliers. Having accepted in bitterness a \$19 billion components procurement plan in 1992, Japan's carmakers are not ready to repeat the exercise. In Japan, Washington's pursuit of numerical targets for imports to Japan is anathema.

Forcing Japanese consumers to buy American cars is hardly a policy for a champion of free choice. Nor can America hope to secure an immediate opening up of Japan's spare parts trade, a sector notorious for protecting domestic interests in many countries.

President Clinton may hope that a strike at Japan will reinforce his popularity in the carmaking towns of the Midwest. The big beneficiary, however, could be Ryuzo Hashimoto, the Japanese Trade Minister, who sees resisting American demands for "managed trade" as being good for his political future.

The interests of free trade and America would be best served by a face-saving American retreat. That is not to say that it will happen.

Victoria McKee looks at promoting British products

Following tradition on exports

Does British business rely too much on tradition in the export market, and neglect innovation in design, production and service? Tradition-steeped British businesses, such as DAKS Simpson, Coutts & Co, the Mulberry Company, Penhaligon's, William Grant & Sons, and Mappin & Webb gathered yesterday at the highly traditional Spencer House in London to examine the matter.

They are members of the Walpole Committee, named after Sir Robert Walpole and founded in 1992 to promote British excellence as exemplified by the highest standards of quality, style, craftsmanship, creativity, service and innovation.

Some of the 30 members and six associates are now owned by foreign interests, as DAKS is, but Jeremy Franks, committee chairman, and chief executive of DAKS Simpson, says: "I don't think that matters if the company's ethos or presentation hasn't changed."

A prerequisite for membership is that "if they come in under a manufacturing base, companies have to manufacture in the UK. Mr Franks says. Marks & Spencer would be a logical member to court, he acknowledges, "a progressive and dynamic organisation that researches everything quite carefully". Companies are still being approached to join the three-year-old committee, whose members pay a fee "directly equitable to their turnover" to "build up a war chest to promote and carry the organisation".



Advertising for Land Rover's Discovery in the US emphasised British eccentricity

Dr Maximin, who runs Global Brand Development, an investment company, and lectures on "world class businesses", told them to "celebrate diversity — give other countries the illusion that what you are producing is English, but make it suitable to their climate, customs and sizes".

The keynote speaker was Jim Maximin, former chief executive of Laura Ashley and now a non-executive director of BAA and Geest.

the traditional, cosy or quaint. "We have taken a very modern stance in this approach, and left tradition to a considerable extent to promote inbound holidays through BA Holidays, a separate entity, which relies on that more quaint image of old England."

Land Rover, which recently announced 400 new jobs in its Solihull factory to cope with growing demand, particularly for its Discovery vehicle overseas, has benefited from the perception of British tradition in four-wheel drive vehicles.

As Russell Turnham, director of marketing operations for Land Rover and a Walpole Committee member, says: "Range Rover created a whole new market in the 1970s as a luxury four-wheel drive vehicle and Discovery has now been perceived as the Range Rover of the family man. It was launched in the US in March of 1994 and has sold 14,000 vehicles at between \$28,000 and \$34,000 despite being supply-constrained."

One of the most successful elements of the American advertising campaign, apparently, was a picture of a Discovery on the left-hand side of the road captioned, "The British have always driven on the wrong side of the road", emphasising British eccentricity.

Accountancy, Finance and Banking Appointments now appear in Section 3 every Thursday

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TRADING PERIOD: Settlement takes place ten business days after the day of trade. Changes are calculated on the previous day's close, but adjustments are made when a stock is ex-dividend. Changes, yields and price/earnings ratios are based on middle prices.

78	620	120	76	1	25	134	37	19	Hay & Sams	31		
79	620	120	76	1	25	134	37	19	Hay & Sams	31		
80	620	120	76	1	25	134	37	19	Hay & Sams	31		
81	620	120	76	1	25	134	37	19	Hay & Sams	31		
82	620	120	76	1	25	134	37	19	Hay & Sams	31		
83	620	120	76	1	25	134	37	19	Hay & Sams	31		
84	620	120	76	1	25	134	37	19	Hay & Sams	31		
85	620	120	76	1	25	134	37	19	Hay & Sams	31		
86	620	120	76	1	25	134	37	19	Hay & Sams	31		
87	620	120	76	1	25	134	37	19	Hay & Sams	31		
88	620	120	76	1	25	134	37	19	Hay & Sams	31		
89	620	120	76	1	25	134	37	19	Hay & Sams	31		
90	620	120	76	1	25	134	37	19	Hay & Sams	31		
91	620	120	76	1	25	134	37	19	Hay & Sams	31		
92	620	120	76	1	25	134	37	19	Hay & Sams	31		
93	620	120	76	1	25	134	37	19	Hay & Sams	31		
94	620	120	76	1	25	134	37	19	Hay & Sams	31		
95	620	120	76	1	25	134	37	19	Hay & Sams	31		
96	620	120	76	1	25	134	37	19	Hay & Sams	31		
97	620	120	76	1	25	134	37	19	Hay & Sams	31		
98	620	120	76	1	25	134	37	19	Hay & Sams	31		
99	620	120	76	1	25	134	37	19	Hay & Sams	31		
100	620	120	76	1	25	134	37	19	Hay & Sams	31		

INVESTMENT TRUSTS				100%	100%	100%	
				100%	Times 04/20/2002	100%	
				100%	117	Times 12/20/2000	100%
				100%	Times 04/20/2002	100%	
				94%	Times 04/20/2002	100%	
				94%	Times 04/20/2002	100%	
365	333	333	355 + 10	2.8	100%	100%	100%
82	82	82	73%-	0.3	99%	99%	99%
218	182	182	100%	0.3	100%	100%	100%
218	182	182	100%	0.3	100%	100%	100%
1892	1892	1892	100%	0.3	100%	100%	100%
371	371	371	100%	0.3	100%	100%	100%
371	371	371	100%	0.3	100%	100%	100%
151	151	151	100%	0.3	100%	100%	100%

7.99	1.98	170°	169°	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	2914	2915	2916	2917	2918	2919	2920	2921	2922	2923	2924	2925	2926	2927	2928	2929	2930	2931	2932	2933	2934	2935	2936	2937	2938	2939	2940	2941	2942	2943	2944	2945	2946	2947	2948	2949	2950	2951	2952	2953	2954	2955	2956	2957	2958	2959	2960	2961	2962	2963	2964	2965	2966	2967	2968	2969	2970	2971	2972	2973	2974	2975	2976	2977	2978	2979	2980	2981	2982	2983	2984	2985	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GOOD

Tom Cannon explains how *The Times* guide now includes new research into a selection of disciplines

Most excellent subjects

The range of subjects available in British universities has never been wider. But an increasing tendency to niche marketing means that leading centres for a particular subject are not always restricted to the most prestigious universities.

The tables on these pages demonstrate the breadth of excellence at Cambridge in particular: the leading university in almost half of the subjects ranked. But Oxford is the only university to top more than one table, and several less predictable names appear near the top.

For the first time, *The Times* Good University Guide goes beyond the broad subject groupings examined in previous years. Instead, we have examined a selection of individual disciplines. This was made easier by the funding councils' decision to assess in depth the teaching quality in all British universities.

At the time the analysis was undertaken, the Higher Education Funding Councils for England, Wales and Scotland had completed the evaluation of teaching in 15 subjects. Their reports are used as the basis for the rankings on these pages.

There are significant differences between the subjects assessed in different parts of the UK. In particular, Scotland has chosen a different range of disciplines with which to begin its monitoring exercise, and the Northern Irish universities were not in at the start of the process.

In mechanical engineering and chemistry, and computer science the assessment programme was largely completed for all parts of the UK when these rankings were compiled. In England, business and management, history, law, applied social work and architecture had been assessed. Civil engineering, geography, mathematics and statistics, physics, environmental science, geology and economics were assessed in Scotland by the beginning of 1995.

However, the analysis in *The Times* guide goes beyond an assessment of teaching. The tables have five elements, using ratings from the 1992 research assessment exercise, entry requirements, staff/student ratios and completion rates, as well as teaching grades. Each carries a maximum of 100 points, so the top score in each subject is 500.

In teaching, for example, a department judged by its funding council to be excellent was given a score of 100, while one rated as satisfactory was



Centre of the universe? Cambridge was the leading university in almost half of the subjects ranked

scored as 67. Inevitably, however, the differences between the funding councils in the subjects covered posed major problems.

Two approaches were tried to resolve this dilemma. In the case of Economics, which was assessed in Scotland but not yet in other parts of the UK, it was practical to produce two rankings. The one for Scotland included teaching assessments, while the second tabulation excluded teaching.

Such a solution is generally unsatisfactory in a nationwide higher education system. Students from all parts of the UK are free to apply across the country. An alternative approach was employed in other areas. A figure was included for teaching which was derived from the measures for

entry requirements, staff/student ratios, retention and research.

The type of student, the staff resources and the extent to which students complete their course successfully has a direct bearing on teaching. The quality of research affects the ability of faculties to bring the latest developments in their subject into their teaching. In a separate exercise, this approach was tested for all subjects, including those covered by the funding councils' assessment. The results indicated that this was a reasonable approach to adopt until the assessments are completed for all parts of the UK. The research measure takes into account the two variables

employed in the research assessment exercise. These were the overall rating on a five-point scale and the proportion of each department's staff included in the assessment. On the five-point scale, the top grade meant that a department undertook research that equates to level of international excellence in some areas of activity and national levels of excellence in virtually all others. The bottom grade meant that research quality equates to attainable levels of national excellence in none, or virtually none, of the areas of activity.

Departments were free to include all or only some of their staff. The higher the proportion entered, the higher the score. Admissions requirements, staff/student ratios

and completion rates were treated in the same way as in other parts of *The Times* guide. They are, however, probably more precise guides for student choice on departments than whole university rankings. The subject analysis will gain from further progress on the teaching assessments and the forthcoming research assessment exercise. Future editions of *The Times* guide will extend to additional subjects while overcoming the problems created by the choice of different disciplines for teaching quality assessment in England, Wales, Northern Ireland and Scotland.

Professor Cannon is chief executive of the Management Charter Initiative and Professor of Corporate Responsibility at Manchester University

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

TWO of the leading civic universities tie for top place in mechanical engineering. Although Sheffield achieved the better research rating in 1992, Bristol had higher entry grades and a better staffing level. Both of the leading departments were assessed as excellent for teaching in a subject where such an accolade was not awarded lightly. Only ten of the 74 departments in England were placed in the top category, while Cardiff and Strathclyde were the only top-rated departments in the assessments for Wales and Scotland.

In England, more than half of the departments considered their teaching excellent. But inspectors found that in 45 per cent of institutions, some classes were "pedestrian" and students were not challenged.

The funding council's report giving an overview of teaching in mechanical engineering showed the advantages of finding a place in one of the leading departments.

Inspection teams considered the strain being placed on the physical plant to be excessive in many English universities and colleges. Resources were judged to be less than satisfactory in 40 per cent of those visited.

The subject expanded considerably in the 1960s and early 1970s, but the demand for places has fluctuated recently, in common with other branches of engineering.

Attempts to attract women students into the subject have met with little success. Some departments had no women undergraduates and none had more than 12 per cent.

Ranking	Total
1 Bristol	410
1 Sheffield	410
3 Nottingham	406
3 UWC Cardiff	405
5 UMIST	399
5 Southampton	398
5 Bath	398
8 Imperial	398
9 Liverpool	397
10 Hull	397
10 Strathclyde	397
12 Birmingham	397
12 UCL	397
14 Heriot-Watt	394
14 Manchester	394
18 Newcastle	347
18 Aston	347
18 Leeds	338
18 Loughboro	338
20 Swansea	327
20 Reading	327

LAW

Ranking	Total
1 Oxford	493
2 Cambridge	477
3 King's London	451
3 Warwick	438
3 Manchester	436
6 UCL	436
6 LSE	436
6 Bristol	430
9 Nottingham	430
9 Sheffield	430
11 Edinburgh	409
11 Liverpool	409
11 Birmingham	409
14 Durham	400
15 Leicester	400
15 Essex	390
17 East Anglia	384
17 Keele	370
17 QM & West	370
17 Southampton	370

OXFORD'S supremacy in law is demonstrated by formidable showings in four out of the five areas that make up today's ranking. The department achieved the highest ratings for research and teaching quality as well as having the best staff/student ratio and lowest drop-out rate.

Cambridge was also assessed as excellent for teaching and research and actually had higher entry requirements for students. Law remains one of the most competitive subjects for entry with many courses selecting only 1:16 of the applicants. Most of the traditional universities require at least 25

A-level points for entry, an average exceeding three grade Bs. King's College, Bristol, Liverpool and Manchester were the most difficult departments to win a place at after Cambridge and Oxford.

In England, some 28 law departments judged the quality of their teaching to be excellent. But funding council inspectors agreed in only 19 cases, including three former polytechnics: Oxford Brookes University, the University of the West of England in Bristol and the University of Northumbria at Newcastle.

The funding council's report found the drop-out rate for law was relatively low. About seven out of ten graduates from established universities went on to take vocational examinations in the subject.

HISTORY

CAMBRIDGE leads the field by an impressive margin in the first year *The Times* publishes a separate ranking for history. Birmingham confirms its growing academic reputation by climbing into second place.

Oxford's performance in a subject traditionally regarded as a strength reflects the funding council's decision to award the department a four — not the expected five — in the first research assessment for history. Cambridge, Birmingham, LSE, King's College and Birkbeck College were the only institutions in England to gain the maximum.

New universities are absent from today's ranking. In England, 57 departments considered their teaching excellent. But inspectors agreed in only 17 cases. All were traditional universities with the exception

of Canterbury Christ Church College, a former higher education college in Kent.

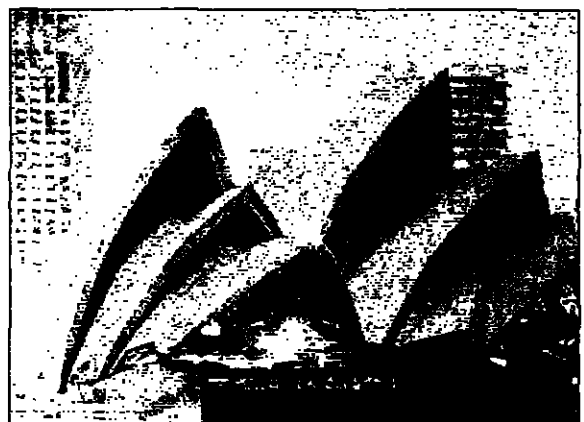
A feature of today's top 20 is the generally high entry standards set by universities. History remains one of the most oversubscribed subjects.

Birmingham offers a wealth of courses which allow students great flexibility. With almost ten applications chasing each place, the university demands between 20 and 30 A-level points depending on the course combination.

The funding council's report giving an overview of teaching says that history students generally enjoy good employment rates, both from undergraduate and postgraduate courses. The proportion of history graduates going on to further study has grown recently, nudging 40 per cent in some institutions.

Ranking	Total
1 Cambridge	467
2 Birmingham	428
3 Oxford	409
4 LSE	410
5 Warwick	406
6 King's London	400
6 Liverpool	400
8 Lancaster	398
8 York	398
10 UCL	398
10 UWC, Swansea	398
10 UCLW	398
12 Royal Hollow	390
13 Sheffield	383
14 Durham	375
15 Hull	368
16 Exeter	363
16 Bristol	363
16 Newcastle	365
19 Edinburgh	350
19 St Andrews	350
19 Leicester	350

THE TIMES WIN A £20,000 TRIP AROUND THE WORLD

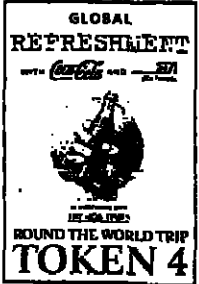


AN amazing 90-day once-in-a-lifetime trip around the world, worth £20,000, is being offered by *The Times* in association with Coca-Cola. The competition is open to full-time students aged between 18 and 26 on June 1, 1995. One student reader, and his or her partner (or friend), will travel and report their adventures to readers of *The Times* this summer.

The package, organised by Coca-Cola and STA Travel, includes all flights, accommodation and expenses for an unforgettable holiday to destinations in Europe, the Far East and America's West Coast. The prize gives the winner the resources to do something really different. To help, they will be given a Coca-Cola travel kit, which includes trainers, rucksacks, T-shirts, even mosquito spray.

TO ENTER
Collect four tokens from *The Times*. The first appeared on Monday and more appear daily until Saturday. Then write and tell us, in 250 words, about the most exciting discovery you have made on your travels and what made it so special. Send tokens and entry, giving your date of birth and place of study, to: *The Times/Coca-Cola Global Refreshment Competition*, PO Box 4037, Maida Hill Sorting Office, London W9 3TW. Closing date is July 1, 1995.

Judges will be Brian MacArthur, *The Times* Executive Features Editor, and representatives from Coca-Cola and STA Travel. They will look for strikingly original entries. Ten runners-up will each receive a travel kit.



There is now a transfer market in lecturers, says Dan Cohn-Sherbok

Something strange is happening. Out of the blue I have just received two letters from major universities asking if I would consider the possibility of taking up new chairs. In one case, the Vice-Chancellor actually rang me at home to extol the virtues of his institution. For over 20 years I have taught at my university, and nothing like this has ever happened before. What is going on?

The answer is simple: universities are head-hunting academics in a desperate quest to raise their research ratings before the cut-off date of March 31, 1996. This is the deadline for the next research assessment exercise. The official document declares all staff must be in post by that date. On the basis of staff deemed to be "research active", the Higher Education Funding Council will determine the grants to be made for each department in the different universities.

According to the 1996 Research Assessment Exercise information, expert panels will be responsible for the process of assessment in which university departments will be rated on a scale from 1 to 5. Those who attain the bottom rating will be deemed to have produced research "which has achieved national excellence in none, or virtually no area of activity". Departments rated a top 5 will have "research quality that equates to attainable levels of international excellence in a majority of sub-areas of activity and attainable levels of national

An offer the don cannot refuse

excellence in all others". The various points awarded in between call for different degrees of international and national excellence.

It is not surprising that universities are deeply concerned about this exercise since their budgets will be determined in large measure by the results. Departments which move up in the pecking order could receive a considerable injection of government funds for the next several years; conversely, those which are demoted could find they are starved of money. No one knows precisely how much could be gained or lost by moving up or down the assessment scale, but in some cases hundreds of thousands of pounds could be at stake.

This is the context of current academic head-hunting in which universities are anxiously looking to staff outside their institutions. But time is running out. There are now just 10 months before academics must be in place. A central feature of this frenetic search for talented staff is that when



Dan Cohn-Sherbok

individuals move to a new institution, all their research goes with them. In other words, no matter how much research was carried out at one university, that research will be lost if the person goes to a new post in another university. The new employer gains all!

As a consequence, academics are currently being seduced by flattering job offers and financial incentives. What

is at stake are very large amounts of money. Academic life has thus come to resemble the FA Cup with teams (universities) on the look out for star players (academics) with an international reputation. League tables are drawn up comparing one university with another. Those near the top are anxious to move even higher; those at the bottom seek to move up as far and as quickly as possible. Rich universities can afford to buy in talent while poor universities will be hard pressed to keep what little they have.

Who could quarrel with the desire to improve the quality of research? Yet by turning academic life into one gigantic football league with both old and new universities hunting for talent, much has been lost. In the past British universities were world famous because of their teaching and research. In the groves of academe, standards of excellence prevailed without the intervention of market forces. Universities were not in competition with one another. Extending the frontiers of human knowledge was a mutual endeavour and the academic community could afford to remain a bastion of civilized values. Alas no more! Whether cut-throat competition will produce more significant research than urbane cooperation remains an open question.

● Rabbi Professor Dan Cohn-Sherbok teaches at the University of Kent and is a Visiting Professor at the University of Wales, Lampeter.

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GEOLOGY

NGLASGOW and Edinburgh were the only universities to be confirmed as excellent at teaching geology at the time these rankings were compiled. Plymouth and Liverpool have since been added to the list, but assessment of the subject is still not complete in England.

Plymouth is one of three new universities to feature in the top 20, the others being Oxford Brookes and Portsmouth. Kingston, Greenwich and Staffordshire were not far behind. In Scotland, the subject is taught in only four traditional universities.

Five departments achieved the maximum score in the last assessments of research: Bristol, Cambridge, Edinburgh, Leeds and Manchester. But Cambridge established a clear

lead over Edinburgh and University College London mainly through the high entry qualifications of its students. Keele, which offers geology in 65 different combinations, also does well in the ranking. In 1993, there were nine applications for every place — well above the national average.

Poor research ratings prevented the new universities moving further up the table. But some of their geology courses are extremely popular. Portsmouth being the classic example with 763 applicants for 50 places in 1993.

As in many of the sciences, admission requirements vary widely between universities. The chances of winning a place at Cambridge are slim with much less than three As at A level, but the equivalent of two Cs should be enough for most of the new universities offering the subject.

Ranking	Total
1 Cambridge	451
2 Edinburgh	425
3 UCL	425
4 Manchester	398
5 Keele	392
6 Liverpool	392
7 Birmingham	379
8 Bristol	379
9 Leeds	363
10 Leicester	363
11 Durham	359
12 Royal Holloway	359
13 Imperial	359
14 Aberdeen	347
15 Glasgow	340
16 Cardiff	340
17 Queen's, Belfast	330
18 Aberystwyth	288
19 Oxford Brookes	274
20 Plymouth	274
21 Portsmouth	274

CIVIL ENGINEERING

NO UNIVERSITIES have yet been rated as excellent for teaching civil engineering. The first assessments have been completed in Scotland and none of the ten departments reached the top category. Nine were considered "highly satisfactory" and Glasgow Caledonian was given one of the few unsatisfactory reports.

However, seven universities achieved the maximum score for research: Bradford, Bristol, Cardiff, Newcastle, Nottingham, and both Imperial and University College, in London. Imperial came out a whisker ahead of Cardiff on higher entrance qualifications and a better retention rate.

Both of the leaders have

Ranking	Total
1 Imperial	411
2 Cardiff	409
3 Nottingham	395
4 Bristol	395
5 Heriot-Watt	389
6 Swansea	389
7 UCL	384
8 Bradford	384
9 Southampton	378
10 Edinburgh	368
11 Birmingham	368

long been regarded among the top departments. Imperial was only narrowly second to Cambridge in the overall engineering ranking included in last year's guide. Both Oxford and Cambridge concentrate on general engineering at undergraduate level.

The ranking underlines the strength of the big civic universities. Several featured near the top of the overall rankings for engineering.

GEOGRAPHY

BRISTOL runs Cambridge and Oxford close in geography. All three departments were on a par for the excellence of their research, but the dark and light blues nudged ahead with slightly higher entry requirements and better staffing levels.

Bristol, however, had a marginally lower drop-out rate — together with University College London and the London School of Economics — but this was not sufficient to close the gap.

Today's ranking was compiled before funding council assessments for teaching quality were completed in England. Departments which

Ranking	Total
1 Cambridge	480
2 Oxford	480
3 Bristol	474
4 UCL	448
5 LSE	448
6 Durham	439
7 Southampton	427
8 Edinburgh	412
9 Liverpool	412

Ranking	Total
10 Exeter	407
11 Sheffield	407
12 Birmingham	407
13 Newcastle	392
14 St Andrews	392
15 Nottingham	389
16 Loughborough	379
17 King's London	379
18 Aberdeen	379
19 UCLW, Aber	379
20 Leeds	379

CHEMISTRY

OXBRIDGE'S domination of chemistry remains complete, despite the challenge of a small group of traditional universities, led by Southampton and Imperial College, London.

Like the two ancient universities, Nottingham, Durham and Imperial all achieved the top rating for both teaching and research. But none could surpass Cambridge on any of the five measures used in *The Times* ranking: it had the best staffing level, the lowest drop-out rate and the highest entry requirements.

Southampton matched Imperial by making up for a less than perfect research rating with high retention and generous staffing. The department's teaching report noted a good employment record among its graduates, the positive impact of research and industrial links on course provision.

A relatively high proportion of departments was rated as excellent for teaching. One English university in five reached the top mark, and the seven maximums in Scotland were easily the most awarded north of the border in any subject. Cardiff and Bangor completed the 22 top ratings.

Included among the leading teaching departments were three new universities: Nottingham Trent, Glasgow Caledonian and Robert Gordon, in Aberdeen. But the English

funding council's review of the subject is scathing about some provision in the new universities, where small group teaching is impossible and tutorials of up to 25 students are taking place in poor accommodation.

The assessors were critical of drop-out and failure rates of more than 10 per cent on some courses, and expressed concern about reductions in practical work. But their chief anxiety was over the pressure on staff, especially where remedial tuition was needed for poorly qualified students.

Ranking	Total
1 Cambridge	498
2 Oxford	487
3 Southampton	420
4 Imperial	420
5 Nottingham	409
6 Durham	409
7 Bristol	392
8 Strathclyde	392
9 Hull	379
10 Leeds	379
11 King's London	379
12 Manchester	379
13 Birmingham	369
14 St Andrews	369
15 Bath	361
16 East Anglia	361
17 Edinburgh	361
18 Exeter	359
19 UCLW Cardiff	359
20 Leicester	359
21 Sheffield	359
22 Glasgow	359
23 Sussex	359

ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE

EAST Anglia takes the top place for environmental science, with the highest research rating and student entry grades. Southampton, however, boasts a lower student drop-out rate with equally strong research.

Two former polytechnics have made their presence felt. Plymouth's position reflects the strong reputation its department has established, particularly in maritime specialities. The University of Hertfordshire benefits from high entry requirements.

The decision of the funding council in Scotland to award Stirling an excellent rating for the quality of teaching helped its performance in the rankings. Teaching assessments in environmental science have not yet been made in England and Wales.

Ranking	Total
1 East Anglia	336
2 Southampton	331
3 Stirling	328
4 Reading	326
5 Lancaster	309
6 York	290
7 King's Col	290
8 Edinburgh	280
9 Bangor	283
10 Dundee	258
11 Plymouth	255
12 Glasgow	255
13 Keele	238
14 Kent	238
15 Bradford	238
16 Sheffield	214
17 Durham	214
18 Herts	208
19 Strathclyde	208
20 Liverpool	208

BUSINESS

THE business and management ranking excludes some famous business schools because they do not run undergraduate courses.

The London School of Economics is included, however, because its industrial relations programme is classified under business.

Excellent ratings for Strathclyde and Loughborough came too late for inclusion in the calculations. Strathclyde would have moved up three places to fourth and Loughborough would have finished ninth if the reports had been published sooner.

Warwick's clear lead reflects its top rating for both teaching and research, as well as the best staffing levels. Kingston is the top new university.

Ranking	Total
1 Warwick	480
2 UMIST	430
3 LSE	428
4 Lancaster	395
5 Bradford	395
6 Bath	395
7 Strathclyde	398
8 Cardiff	398
9 City	399
10 Durham	348
11 Loughborough	348
12 Birmingham	342
13 Oxford	345
14 St Andrews	330
15 Hull	330
16 Ulster	330
17 Kingston	330
18 Swansea	330
19 Aston	330
20 Kent	330
21 Edinburgh	330

PHYSICS

Ranking	Total
1 Cambridge	476
2 Oxford	476
3 UCL	427
4 Bristol	398
5 Warwick	398
6 Liverpool	398
7 Birmingham	398
8 Leeds	398
9 Durham	390
10 Imperial	390
11 Nottingham	378
12 Strathclyde	373
13 Manchester	373
14 QM & West	369
15 UCLW Cardiff	356
16 Glasgow	356
17 Heriot-Watt	356
18 Essex	352
19 Edinburgh	352
20 Queen's	352

OXFORD and Cambridge are inseparable at the summit of the rankings for physics. University College London was their nearest rival, its performance buoyed by enviable staffing levels.

Outside Oxbridge six departments in the top 20 also received the highest rating for research: Bristol, Warwick, Liverpool, Durham, Nottingham and Imperial College London.

The funding council in England has not yet assessed the quality of departmental teaching. However, inspectors in Scotland judged teaching was excellent in Strathclyde, Glasgow, Edinburgh and St Andrews.

ECONOMICS

AS THE only table which separates English and Scottish universities, economics has two winners — Oxford and St Andrews — both with a long and distinguished record in the subject.

Teaching is yet to be assessed in England, Wales and Northern Ireland. But in Scotland the subject was one of the first to be covered, and the results caused controversy.

The main surprise was in the designation of Edinburgh as merely satisfactory, while the then Dundee Institute of Technology was listed as excellent. The rating did no harm to the institute's campaign to become Abertay University, but, with Glasgow also considered satisfactory, the verdicts shook the higher education establishment.

Stirling and Aberdeen also benefit from an excellent rat-

Ranking	Total
1 St Andrews	390
2 Aberdeen	387
3 Stirling	386
4 Strathclyde	346
5 Edinburgh	334

Ranking	Total
1 Oxford	392
2 LSE	380
3 Cambridge	380
4 Warwick	363
5 York	358
6 Southampton	345
7 Bristol	345
8 UCL	337
9 Birmingham	328
10 Nottingham	322
11 Liverpool	320
12 Queen Mary	308
13 Exeter	304
14 Hull	304
15 Sussex	304
16 Essex	304
17 Reading	304
18 UCLW, Swan	304
19 Manchester	304
20 Keele	286
21 Newcastle	286
22 East Anglia	286

ARCHITECTURE

Ranking	Total
1 Cambridge	478
2 UCL	408
3 Newcastle	395
4 Sheffield	375
5 Nottingham	375
6 Edinburgh	363
7 Strathclyde	363
8 Bath	363
9 Liverpool	348
10 Manchester	348
11 Cardiff	321
12 Heriot-Watt	309
13 Glasgow	295
14 Queen's, Belfast	295
15 Greenwich	293
16 Oxford Brookes	276
17 East London	276
18 Dundee	269
19 Plymouth	269
20 Robert Gordon	269
21 De Montfort	269

IN ARCHITECTURE, Cambridge leaves other universities trailing in its wake. Better staffing levels are the main reason for the gulf between Cambridge and its rivals. University College London (UCL) did, however, achieve a better research rating in the 1992 assessment exercise.

Newcastle, Sheffield, Nottingham were three leading civic universities that managed to match Cambridge and UCL for teaching quality. In England, nine out of the 29 departments received the accolade of excellent from the assessing inspectors. These also included Bath, Greenwich and East London. Cardiff was a top-rated

department in the assessments for Wales.

The funding council's report giving an overview of teaching in architecture showed the advantages of students winning a place in a leading department.

It made a point of underlining the importance of one-to-one studio teaching for encouraging the development of individual students.

Inspectors noted that the recent increase in student numbers — sometimes by 50 per cent or more in the space of two or three intakes in some departments — was putting strain on staff, facilities and existing teaching methods under increasing pressure.

Manchester, Nottingham, Glasgow, Dundee and Sheffield all had generous staffing levels which helped their position in the rankings.

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Roger Davis believes regulation will restrict service

Audit solution is in code

FOR academics, the combined response of 50 odd to the Audit Practices Board's *Audit Agenda* was commendably brief. But, I am afraid, not to the point. Independent regulation of auditing is their main agenda.

No surprise there, but rather that a firm of accountants has joined their cause.

I am not prepared to say that it is all too difficult for me and ask a regulator to do my job. Look to other industries and you will see that regulation is a poor proxy for a management culture that wants to satisfy its market.

I want an imaginative culture in my firm in rooting out unacceptable behaviour in accounting and the conduct of business. The more judicial regulation becomes, the more partners and staff will be looking over their shoulders to compliance with the form, assuming they still want to be at the party.

The academics say auditors should not carry out any non-audit services. I can understand why they think there is a problem. But in my experience I have not seen a problem and no academic research has been able to find one.

Multidisciplinary partnerships concentrate the skills needed for the modern-day audit specialisation in key functions, such as treasury and IT, and in industries. But tell consultants they cannot work for a substantial part of their particular



Roger Davis wants an imaginative culture to root out bad practice

industries and the partnership would be under great strain.

Companies no longer look to their auditors as a one-stop shop.

The best value may be from the audit firm, because of its knowledge of the client or its industry, or may not be. The point is that all my firm's advisory services are an independent challenge to management.

The thought of non-audit services being used as a bribe to the auditor to accept questionable accounting practices is enticing, but not sustainable. The real bribe is more subtle: the self-assured entrepreneurs who wrap the audit

partner in their confidence or the excuse of breakdown of chemistry in proposing a change of auditor *qua* auditor when he was tough.

The academics want us to be more accountable in publishing information about our affairs. I agree with them, but it is then only fair that we should not be exposed to litigation for absurd amounts.

They want the Government to refuse to limit our liability and to overturn *Caparo*. We should, they say, "not be protected from lawsuits". We are not asking for protection from lawsuits, only that we should not alone effectively

financially underwrite all corporate failures way beyond the ability of any insurance market, let alone partnership, to cope.

What we should be talking about is how practitioners should address enhanced expectations of the investing public and business.

The Cadbury Committee concluded that what companies needed was a straightforward code of best practice for directors. We need the same for auditors, and I shall shortly be introducing just such a code in my firm.

Judicial-type regulation will achieve the wrong attitude. It will tend to marginalise the role of the professional institutes in maintaining the relevance of professional qualifications.

The APB's *Audit Agenda* contained a lot of good sense. Look at it as the auditing equivalent of the Cadbury report. I encourage the APB to follow the Cadbury example of supplementing it with a code of best practice rather than the rigidity of detailed interpretations. If there is to be a British SEC then it should be by consensus in the City, corporate and wider communities, not imposed through the back door of audit regulation.

There is only one effective way of enhancing the value of audit and that is by those who practise it. That is what my firm intends to do. Roger Davis is head of audit at Coopers & Lybrand.

The end of a golden age



ROBERT BRUCE

IN JUST over two weeks time, accountancy firms will unveil their annual figures. League tables will be examined. Rises and falls charted. And no one will be much the wiser. The figures, after all, are audited by no one and are lodged together to fit a common year-end.

The firms express disdain for the whole ritual, but still spend the period lunching journalists, asking if any word has been heard of what growth rates their competitors are likely to announce. It is all rather phoney. The senior partners of all the larger firms have regular dinners to discuss how to sort out common problems and present a united front to the world.

But this year's release of the figures will have rather more importance. It is likely to be the last time that such an event occurs in this form. For, even though it is suffering further "slippage" in reaching a decision, the mighty firm of KPMG is due to announce that it will incorporate in the near future. And so its next figures are likely to more closely approximate to the type of format that its clients have to use than the short statements of total fees beloved of the current system.

Accountancy firms have been astoundingly complacent over the whole issue. Colin Sharman, KPMG's senior partner, said on Radio 4's *In Business* programme recently: "What we are planning to do is to publish our financial results in full, somewhat similar to a plc. There will be details of what the average earnings of our

partners are and clearly the earnings of our partners who would be the equivalent of board members."

Questioned on the extent to which this might alarm the populace, he said: "I have no doubt it will be of significant interest to certain tabloids."

That is a bit of an understatement. A junior partner in London is generally reckoned to earn between £125,000 and £150,000, and someone with eight to ten years in the partnership between £250,000 and £300,000. The top 30 to 40 people in each firm will be earning up to the £500,000 mark. And we would all be surprised if Colin Sharman earns far short of £1 million a year.

The answer to any criticism is,

as Sharman put it on *In Business*: "We're worth every penny we make. We have nothing to be ashamed of, or worried about the level of our incomes."

And you can imagine the arguments which will, quite fairly, be put forward. Partners have to pay for everything from cars to pensions out of that income. It isn't as high as it looks. The great accounting firms are global concerns and one of the major business success stories of this country over the past decade.

But the man in the street will look at another figure. He, and his representative, the pugnacious Austin Mitchell MP, will note that in London alone the Big Six firms have roughly 1,400 partners, all of them earning what has now come to be seen as a fortune. And all of them members of a profession which, at best, is hardly popular with the masses. They are not even popular in the business world. Sir Patrick Sheehy, BAT Industries chairman, recently told an audience of accountants that they "have accomplished their own transformation from independent auditor to fee-driven huckster".

It is going to be a difficult time. Explaining that sort of wealth in a climate where business earnings are routinely described as "obscene" is next to impossible. The likelihood is that the firms will make a batch of it. Senior partners may well look back to this year's results season as the last of a golden age.

Law Report May 18 1995 Queen's Bench Divisional Court

SIB's statement of policy on personal pension schemes is lawful

Regina v Securities and Investments Board and Another, Ex parte Independent Financial Advisers Association and Another

Before Lord Justice Staughton and Mr Justice Mitchell [Judgment May 12]

A statement issued by the Securities and Investments Board imposing self-assessment tasks on independent financial advisers in respect of transactions with every client who had opted out of an occupational pension or not joined on commencing employment or transferred accrued benefits in favour of a personal pension scheme was not unlawful.

The Queen's Bench Divisional Court so stated in a reserved judgment on an application for judicial review by the Independent Financial Advisers Association and London Insurance Brokers Mutual Ltd against a decision of the Securities and Investments Board (SIB) to publish on October

25, 1994 a statement of policy and specification of standards and procedures in "Pension Transfers and Opt Out: Review of Past Business", described as guidance, and a decision of the Insurance Brokers Registration Council on or before November 4, 1994 to adopt that statement and direct their members to follow it.

The application was dismissed on an undertaking by the SIB that it would inform every recognised self-regulating organisation, every recognised professional body and every body directly regulated by it, that nothing in that statement was to be read as requiring any firm to take any step which would invalidate its insurance cover without its insurer's consent.

The Independent Financial Advisers Association was a trade association. Its membership comprised what were called firms, but might be companies, partnerships or sole traders that carried on business as independent financial advisers.

London Insurance Brokers Mutual Ltd was a professional indemnity insurer. The SIB was a designated agency given certain functions by the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry under section 114 of the Financial Services Act 1986.

The Insurance Brokers Registration Council was a recognised self-regulating organisation provided for in section 8 of the 1986 Act. In April 1988 it became possible for people to opt out of occupational pension schemes, or not join on first entering employment or transfer the benefit or their accrued rights on or after the end of their employment to some other pension provider.

Between 1988 and 1994 a large number decided to change their pension providers in one of those ways. It was said that some of them did so as a result of bad or inadequate advice. In some cases the advice came from independent financial advisers.

The problem was that the regu-

latory authorities had at present no knowledge of which transactions were brought about by bad or inadequate advice and which not.

The SIB promulgated a scheme in response. It involved self-assessment by each of the firms which responded to a Financial Intermediaries, Managers and Brokers Regulatory Association questionnaire that were still in existence or under regulatory control.

Mr Nicholas Chambers, QC and Miss Catharine Otton-Gould for the applicants; Mr Robert Englehart, QC and Mr Michael Fordham for the SIB.

LORD JUSTICE STAUGHTON, giving the judgment of the court, said that the secretary of state and the SIB were the overall regulators for the whole financial services industry.

Significantly, the SIB was given no express power to impose sanctions on an authorised investment firm, unless that firm was directly authorised by the SIB. Nor was any such power to be implied.

The SIB's statement

The SIB's statement imposed four principal tasks on independent financial advisers. In relation to every transaction with every client they were to ascertain:

1 Whether it was compliant, that is to say whether proper and adequate advice was given.

2 If not, had the client suffered loss?

3 Was the loss caused by non-compliance?

4 What redress should be afforded to the client?

The methods and rules for operating those procedures were set out in considerable detail. There was a system of priority by which certain categories of case were examined in the early stages and others left until later when the scheme might have been modified.

Status of SIB's statement

Mr Chambers argued that the statement was unlawful because the SIB had no power to direct independent financial advisers to pay compensation to investors.

There was indeed no such power. Mr Englehart said that they had not purported to give any direction to independent financial advisers, but merely issued guidance to regulatory bodies and to the 75 firms which were directly authorised by the SIB. The Act did contain, almost en passant, recognition that the SIB could issue guidance: see sections 114(2) and (2)(1), also Schedule 9 paragraph (4).

Viewed on its own the statement might, in the judgment of the court, give the impression that its requirements were compulsory, while at the same time using the word "guidance" so as to disclaim any such intention. That treatment was a familiar feature of regulatory practices in recent times.

Was the statement unlawful or ultra vires?

It was common ground that the

SIB had no power to enforce the provisions of the statement directly against independent financial advisers except perhaps against those few who were directly regulated by the SIB.

The provisions of the statement were directly enforceable, if at all, by self-regulating organisations (see section 8 of the 1986 Act) and recognised professional bodies (see section 15 of the 1986 Act), whose powers were wholly derived from their constitution and membership.

Where the necessary rules had been passed, they could be enforced against independent financial advisers, unless struck down on judicial review. It was questionable whether there was any power over regulatory bodies that would enable the SIB to achieve the enforcement of the statement against independent financial advisers indirectly.

The remaining question was whether the SIB, by the terms of the statement, was asserting powers which it did not have. It was clear from the extracts before the court that the wording of the statement was carefully chosen in that respect.

It might have said that the SIB had no power to command, require or direct the measures proposed in the statement. It would be entirely for regulatory bodies to decide whether to impose them on their members but the SIB recommended that they did.

The court did not approach the SIB for not adopting such explicit wording. The industry was, it would seem, facing a problem of exceptional magnitude and a proper solution was urgently required.

The public needed reassurance and any independent financial advisers who might have been reluctant to provide compensation for their errors needed encouragement.

If and to the extent that the statement gave the impression of a claim to greater power than the SIB possessed, as the court thought it might have done to the untrained eye to some extent, it would not have deceived any of the regulatory bodies nor a great many of their members, and any who might have been misled would now be enlightened.

The court rejected the argument that the statement was unlawful or ultra vires.

Was the decision to publish the statement wholly irrational?

The most important point upon which the decision to publish was said to be irrational was liability insurance of the independent financial advisers.

First it was said that the publication had made insurance unobtainable; alternatively, if still obtained, compliance with the procedures in the statement would or might provide the insurers with a defence to claims.

If it could have been foreseen that liability insurance would become unobtainable and that it would be caused by the publication of the SIB's statement rather than by the general knowledge that there had been many cases of non-compliance in recent times, then it would indeed have been wholly irrational to publish the statement.

The one source which could be relied on to provide compensation for investors in the case of many small independent financial advisers, would have been destroyed.

There would still have been a question whether there was any point in quashing the statement, or whether the insurers once gone would not be persuaded to return.

On the evidence, it was not made out that liability insurance had become unavailable but merely that it was more expensive and more cautiously sold. Nor was it made out that any limits on the

availability of insurance were caused by SIB's statement, rather than by general knowledge of the problem.

The contention that the procedure required by the statement would or might have the effect of affording the insurers a defence to claims turned on paragraphs 41 and 42 of the statement.

It seemed to the court very arguable that there would be breaches of the conditions contained in those paragraphs. In the judgment of the court, the statement ought to say that notwithstanding paragraphs 41 and 42, independent financial advisers were not required to take any step that would invalidate their insurance cover without their insurer's consent.

To the extent that it did not say that, the statement was wholly irrational. The court hoped that could be met by a declaration and that the SIB would agree to amend the statement in that respect.

Other complaints were of the blanket imposition of a review procedure regardless of fault; the expensive and time consuming nature of the tasks; the potential for the costs of redress being substantial; the inadequacy of the research commissioned by SIB; the treatment of "departed firms" and the potential in the procedures and criteria identified in the statement for producing results which would not equate with the IFA's liability in law.

Their Lordships did not find that those complaints whether assessed individually or in their cumulative effect warranted the conclusion that the decision of the SIB to issue the statement was either wholly irrational or otherwise invalidated for any of the reasons identified in *Krusse v Johnson* ([1989] 2 QB 91).

Solicitors: D. J. Freeman & Co; Wilde Sapie.



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Tenders for the work of Official Receivers

The Insolvency Service administers and investigates the affairs of bankrupts and companies in compulsory liquidation. As an Executive Agency of the Department of Trade and Industry, it is committed to value for money in the services it provides. In line with that commitment The Service is now embarking on a radical programme to test the market for contracting out of the administrative functions of Official Receivers to suitably qualified providers.

The functions involved arise from the provisions of The Insolvency Act 1986. They require The Service to establish why individuals and companies have become insolvent, to administer their assets in the interests of their creditors and to make enquiries on the basis of which Official Receivers can investigate their conduct where appropriate. Key tasks include:

- undertaking enquiries into insolvents' affairs;
- the formal preliminary examination of bankrupts and company officers including interviews;
- reporting to Official Receivers on insolvents' affairs;
- reporting to Creditors and organising Creditors' Meetings; and
- administering the estate of insolvents including realising and distributing assets.

Organisations who wish to participate in the tendering process will need to provide some initial information about their organisations. This information must be provided by 9 June 1995. Selected organisations will then be asked to provide further information in response to more detailed documentation, and invited to participate in discussions with The Insolvency Service to clarify the services for which they will be invited to tender and to consider other aspects of the eventual contract arrangements.

To obtain details of the information they need to provide at this stage interested organisations should write to the following address:

Ms Satwinder Phullar,

The Insolvency Service, PO Box 203, 21 Bloomsbury Street, London WC1B 3JW.

or Telephone: 0171-637 6642 (Fax Number: 0171-291 6713)

Interested organisations should also note that any contracting-out of Official Receivers functions would be subject to passage of the necessary enabling legislation, currently being considered by both Houses of Parliament.

Welders fumes details unnecessary

Gallon and Others v Swan Hunter Shipbuilders Ltd
Before Lord Justice Nourse, Lord Justice Millett and Lord Justice Otton [Judgment May 12]

Shipbuilders defending numerous personal injury actions by their former employees arising from exposure during the 1970s to welding fumes could not as a matter of principle request those employees to give particulars (i) identifying each noxious fume complained of and (ii) matters relied on to support the allegation that the shipbuilders had knowledge of the health risks to which employees had been exposed.

The Court of Appeal so held dismissing an interlocutory appeal by the defendants, Swan Hunter Shipbuilders Ltd, from the judgment of Judge McDonald in Newcastle upon Tyne County Court in July 1994 whereby he had reversed orders by District Judge Ward in respect of requests for further and better particulars of the claims made by three plaintiffs, Phillip Gallon, Lawrence Ferry and Stephen Marsh.

Mr Ian McLaren, QC, for the defendants; Mr Roger Thorn, QC and Mr David Callan for the plaintiffs.

LORD JUSTICE OTTON said that the cases, commonly known as "welders fumes" cases, alleged personal injuries as a result of breach of statutory duty or negligence by Swan Hunter. The plaintiffs had been employed by them as welders, platers or burners in the 1970s.

The appeals were of importance not only in relation to the individual cases but also because there were many actions proceeding against these and other defendants in the north east and north west of England and a considerable number of other claims had been intimated.

The question was whether plaintiffs who alleged exposure to welding fumes should be required as a matter of course to identify

each fume complained of by name, chemical composition and the source of the fume and to state all facts relied on in support of the implicit allegation that Swan Hunter knew or ought to have known that the plaintiffs' health was at risk in working in such conditions.

Many different gases and dusts were given off by the various welding processes from time to time undertaken by the plaintiffs. It was generally recognised, and not seriously in contention, that the fumes were not inhaled individually but as a cocktail of fumes and that some were more damaging than others.

District Judge Ward had had unparalleled experience over the past ten years with that type of litigation in the interlocutory stages. Following his practice, he had ordered each plaintiff to give full particulars requested.

Judge McDonald decided in the light of developments in that particular field of industrial injury litigation to set aside the district judge's orders on the basis that they were unnecessary.

The plaintiffs had submitted to the judge and to the Court of Appeal that the unreported judg-

ment of Mr Justice Simon Brown in *Knox and Others v Cammell Laird Shipbuilders Ltd* given in Liverpool on July 30, 1990, was authoritative in its findings as to welding fumes, their nature, their causes and effects.

Mr Justice Simon Brown there had said that "the first several weeks of this trial were conducted for all the world as if it was both possible and necessary to determine in detail the year by year if not day by day nature of each plaintiff's exposure to fumes in terms both of (a) their concentration and (b) their composition" and had then concluded that "that increasingly came to appear not only quite impossible but also wholly unnecessary".

By Order 18, rule 12 of the Rules of the Supreme Court (1) "... every pleading must contain the necessary particulars of any claim. ... But in an action for damages for breach of statutory duty or negligence it was not necessary to prove that the breach alleged was the whole or even the main cause of the damage. It was sufficient to show that it materially contributed to the damage: see *Bonnington Castings Ltd v Wardlaw* ([1966] AC 613).

The particulars given by the

plaintiffs and the information in the medical reports describing their conditions as well as the injury they had suffered had fully informed Swan Hunter of the nature of the case that they had to meet.

It was both impossible and unnecessary for the proper determination of the litigation to determine in detail the nature of the plaintiffs' exposure to fumes in terms both of their concentration and composition.

2 Knowledge
Judge McDonald had cited Mr Justice Simon Brown in *Knox* and *Cammell Laird* should "have foreseen not merely the risk of acute injuries occurring but also that some form of chronic respiratory deterioration could well develop" and had then concluded that Swan Hunter's request for particulars was misconceived.

He was correct. There was no ground in the light of developments of this class of litigation for ordering particulars of knowledge expressly or implicitly alleged.

Lord Justice Nourse and Lord Justice Millett agreed.

Solicitors: Linsley & Mortimer, Newcastle upon Tyne; P. R. Dodds & Co, Wallsend.

Unwise to put time limit on hospital orders

Regina v Nwolia
It was unusual and often unwise to put limits of time on restriction orders made under section 41 of the Mental Health Act 1983.

The Court of Appeal (Lord Justice Pill, Mr Justice Buckley and Mr Justice Laws) so stated on May 4 in dismissing an appeal by James Nwolia against a sentence of a hospital order made under section 37 of the 1983 Act with a restriction order made under section 41 of the same Act without

limit of time imposed in November 1994 at Southwark Crown Court (Judge Fingert and a Justice of the Peace) for assault occasioning actual bodily harm.

MR JUSTICE BUCKLEY said that the offence was a violent unprovoked attack directed at a wholly innocent unsuspecting member of the public.

Bearing that in mind it was quite clear that a restriction order was appropriate. From *R v Gardiner* ([1967] 51 Cr

App R 187), which gave general guidance on the use of restriction orders, it was possible to draw the conclusion that putting limits of time on restriction orders was unusual and could be unwise.

The reason for that was fairly obvious, namely that unless there was some foundation in the medical evidence for saying that the patient could be cured within a particular period, it would indeed be unwise to put a limit on the restriction order.

len age

as Sharman put it on In Business "We're worth every penny we make. We have nothing to be ashamed of, or worried about the level of our incomes."

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But the man in the street will look at another figure. He will see the man in the street who is not even popular in the business world. Sir Paul Sheehy, BAI industries chairman, recently told an audience of accountants that they "have a complicated life, own transmutation from independent audit to fee-driven backer."

It is going to be a difficult time. Explaining a man of wealth in a climate where business earnings are routinely described as "the scene" is nearly impossible. The likelihood is that the firms will make a point of it. Some partners may well look back at this year as the season as it has been.

s lawful

necessary

time limit
orders



FILM 1

All that mountain greenery and a tangerine dream of kilts cannot lift the new Scottish epic, *Rob Roy*



FILM 2

Kylie Minogue saves the world but cannot do much for the script of the frenetic *Street Fighter*

THE TIMES
ARTS



FILM 3

With Dunaway, Depp and Brando in fine form, *Don Juan DeMarco* brings an infamous seducer back to life



FILM 4

Straight from the heart of darkness: a feast of Joseph Conrad is about to hit the screen, large and small

Scotland loses battle of the beauty spots

CINEMA: *Rob Roy* has the scenery, but the baddies get the best eyeliner in a dull slice of history, says Geoff Brown

Fifty years ago, when the art director Vincent Korda saw the line-up of extras in authentic kilts gathered for his brother Alex's production of *Bonnie Prince Charlie*, he flinched in horror. "All this orange and green - it's awful," he said. "On film it will look like a tin of marmalade."

Scotland can do that to a movie.

Not that *Rob Roy* exactly resembles a tin on a supermarket shelf. But this ambitious, Hollywood-sized production gets so carried away with the Highland scene that you often cannot find the story for the lovely lochs, the threatening clouds, the tartan kilts, the strapping legs and rugged, endless green hills.

As Liam Neeson's 18th-century cattle drover fights for his rights against the machinations of the Marquis of Montrose, much greenery floods the screen. You feel like cheering. Montrose's side simply because they wear red.

With the kilts and greenery comes solemnity, and a film remote from contemporary tastes. Both the director, Michael Caton-Jones, and the screenwriter, Alan Sharp, hail from Scotland; and, while both have been *liveries* in the past, in *Rob Roy* they play boringly safe in deference to their local hero. A past collaborator with many directors such as Robert Aldrich and Sam Peckinpah, Sharp can write as tersely as the best, but here he lets too many windy speeches about honour tumble from Neeson's lips. We long to peep under the halo, and see

Rob Roy
Odeon Leicester Square
15, 139 mins
Lavish but rusty Scottish epic

Street Fighter
Odeon West End
12, 100 mins
Vacuous film of the video game

Don Juan DeMarco
Warner West End
15, 97 mins
Refreshing romantic fantasy

more of the scallywag the real Rob Roy must have been.

The film also suffers from sheer weight and size. So much scenery, atmosphere and intrigue pile up that it takes more than an hour for the plot to take hold. When it does, the most interesting people are not the rough-hewn Rob Roy, his earthy wife (Jessica Lange), and their fellow farmers, but the ringlet and beauty spot brigade: aristocratic baddies who ensnare Rob Roy over a debt of £1,000.

Chief among them is Tim Roth's *amoral* top Cunningham, who dances attendance to John Hurt's Marquis of Montrose. The limp wrists and beauty spots look odd on Roth, at first, but the dandy exterior gradually reveals the actor usually plays. Having murdered the man who was carrying Montrose's loan (meant for the purchase of extra

cattle, Cunningham launches into all-out war. A sneer of disdain fixed to his face, he rapes and pillages at Rob Roy's farm, and hunts his prey over hill and dale, until they thrash out their conflict at swords' point. The fight, when it comes, is dramatic enough to stir the most sluggish blood.

Pounding the heather with his sturdy legs and shoulder-length hair, Neeson exudes virility, although his character lacks depth. Lange offers feisty graces as his loving, victimised wife: the part calls for little else. Among the rest, Brian Cox is enjoyable as Montrose's insidious agent Killbuck, who lays the ground for Rob Roy's entrapment. But no actor, no swordfight, can quite shake off the fusty air that hangs over proceedings.

Street Fighter, based on the popular video game, takes no chances with boring the viewer. No scene appears to last more than a minute. No character keeps still for even less. Jean-Claude Van Damme, commander of Allied Nation troops in war-torn Shadaloo, southeast Asia, rains kicks upon all opponents, and looks a picture in light blue beret, scarf and trim. His enemy, Raul Julia, the general trying to take over the world, dresses in crimson and declares his mad plans in capital letters.



Make-up just so, the psychopathic English dandy Cunningham (Tim Roth) wigs out in a scene from Michael Caton-Jones's disappointing *Rob Roy*

ing. At least much of the laughter is planned. The movie, filmed in Queensland and Thailand, delivers fast action thrills with tongue in cheek. It would deliver them much better, though, if the characters were less like puppets. Colonel Guile and General Bison may lead a charmed life as targets in a video game arcade, but they make poor live-action figures.

Steven E. de Souza, writer of *Die Hard* movies, directs his first feature at reckless speed. Is he trying to duplicate the rush of adrenaline experienced by hollow-eyed game addicts? Perhaps. Does he succeed? No. *Street Fighter* is overblown and vacuous, a film without a human face; one more dismal sign of the times.

Yet we should not get too downhearted, for films like *Don Juan DeMarco* also exist. It may be riddled with imperfections: novelist Jeremy Leven is new to film directing, and his inexperience sometimes shows. But there is such sweetness and vitality to this romantic fable from Francis Coppola's ever surprising Zoetrope company that you are still carried along, a smile on your lips, a song in your heart.

The actors alone make a visit worthwhile. Johnny Depp starts off in a cloak and mask, and a romantic Latin accent, atop a billboard. "I am the world's greatest lover," he explains on the soundtrack. But the loss of his one true love has brought this reincarnation

of Don Juan, or so he claims himself to be, to the brink of suicide.

Enter Marion Brando, elephantine in size but light on his feet, as a psychiatrist nearing retirement. Hoisted gingerly by a crane, he strikes a rapport with the wayward boy and talks him down. His boss wants Don Juan tamed and hospitalised, his delusions of seducing more than a thousand women controlled by drugs. Brando, however, falls under Depp's sway almost as easily as the hospital nurses. Inspired by the reminiscences of Don Juan's escapades, he tries to reintroduce romance into his own life, courting his wife with roses, a twinkling eye, and the use of an exercise machine.

Enter star No 3, Faye Dunaway, as Brando's bemused, long-suffering spouse. Whether the pair eat popcorn in bed, attempt a few dance steps or muse over the effects of ageing, their scenes together have the kind of charm that never comes from the usual Hollywood robots.

And for once you can hear what Brando says. True, words emerge between heavy breaths and the sound of something being chewed, but a few eccentricities must be expected from a man shaped like a mountain.

Indeed, the events surrounding Don Juan's psychiatric treatment prove more beguiling than the flashback scenes of seductions, harems and shipwrecks that suppos-

edly form his past life. This is no fault of Depp: he only has to wear an open-necked shirt for the viewer's heart to beat faster. There is something endearing, too, in the character's ability to find beauty everywhere. "I am not limited by my eyesight," he explains. "I see women as they really are."

Along with the film's celebration of beauty and romance, *Don Juan DeMarco* stands up for those out of step with convention, but does so gently, quirkily, without any big speeches.

For these reasons, and the feast of distinctive acting, the film's main faults - some awkward direction, some slack in the storyline - crumble into dust.

A long way from Howards End

Are cinema and television audiences ready for the grim tales of Joseph Conrad, Daniel Rosenthal asks

SEVENTY-ONE years after his death, Joseph Conrad is quietly developing into the literary darling of Nineties film and television. In the coming months, cinema-goers will be able to choose between Willem Dafoe and Sam Neill battling for buried treasure on a Malaysian island in *Victory*, and Bob Hoskins trying to blow up the Greenwich observatory in Christopher Hampton's adaptation of *The Secret Agent*.

Nicholas Roe's cable-TV version of Conrad's celebrated novella, *Heart of Darkness*, is available on video, while *Chariots of Fire* director Hugh Hudson and the BBC are working on versions of his epic of South American revolution, *Nostromo*.

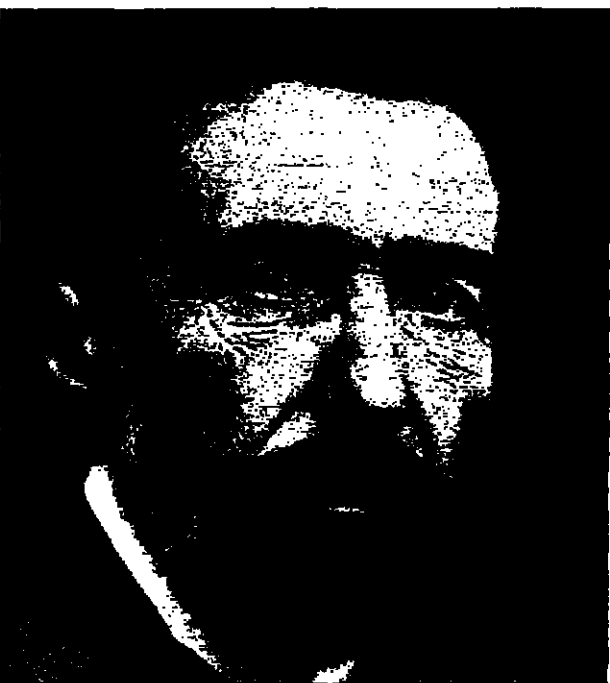
The Polish-born novelist has stepped into E.M. Forster's shoes as a "classic" author whose sales receive an unexpected boost from a rapid succession of tie-in paperbacks bearing the legend "Now a major motion picture/television series".

ironic tales are likely to find mass-market appeal elusive.

The Forsters were all so-called "rock flicks" which painted a realistic, yet romantic picture of class-ridden Edwardian society. By contrast, the Conrad films, though set within the same 50-year period, will offer audiences "heroes" like *The Secret Agent*'s seedy, bungling Verloc, or the vain, corrupt *Nostromo* - men whose flaws ultimately generate nothing but misfortune and death for themselves and those closest to them.

The book-office owners are not good. Colin Tucker, producer of the 1992 BBC *Secret Agent*, which was the first of the current cycle of adaptations, is baffled by the sudden interest in Conrad. "I really don't know why there should be this vogue for him. He is a wonderful novelist but it's terribly difficult to film him because his style is so interior and abstract," he says. His three-part *Secret Agent* gained favourable notices but attracted an average of only 1.5 million viewers, compared to seven million for last year's BBC2 *Middlemarch*.

Tucker points out that easily the most lucrative movie to be based on Conrad, Francis Ford Coppola's transformation of *Heart of Darkness* into his 1979 Vietnam War epic, *Apocalypse Now*, earned more than \$100 million through "completely reinventing" the novella.



Joseph Conrad: his view of human nature was bleak

"*Apocalypse Now* made money because it was about Vietnam, not because it was an adaptation of *Heart of Darkness*, with which it has very tenuous connections. I'd be very surprised if *Victory* and the other films bring in the millions."

Christopher Hampton, who has worked intermittently on his cinema screenplays for *The Secret Agent* and *Nostromo* since the mid-Eighties, takes a very different view. He says earlier attempts to film Conrad, such as *Lord Jim*, with Peter O'Toole, failed because they were "too polite". No stranger to successful literary adaptation after his

triumphant reworking of Lancelotti's *Les Liaisons Dangereuses* for stage and screen, Hampton believes the sensibilities of Nineties audiences will be in tune with Conrad's grim view of man in *The Secret Agent* and *Nostromo*.

"It may be that we are only just catching up with Conrad, and are only now able to take on board what he was actually saying. We like our great writers to be optimists about human nature, and Conrad was not. His eye was very bleak."

But while Hampton hopes to begin shooting *The Secret Agent* this summer, with Dublin likely to double for London,

the prospect of his *Nostromo* script reaching our screens is far less certain.

Three years after Hugh Hudson moved into the director's chair on the production, following the death of David Lean, he talks of an increasingly frustrating struggle to recruit a Hollywood leading man for the title role and thus convince potential backers to provide the necessary millions.

His main problem, he says, is the book itself, in which *Nostromo*, the hero of the revolution, is enigmatic but far from ever-present: "People [in the film industry] are concerned that *Nostromo* is a European art movie because the star won't appear in every scene."

If a bankable star with the requisite Latin looks (Antonio Banderas of *Philadelphia* and *Interview With The Vampire* fame perhaps) were to accept the role tomorrow, Hudson says *Nostromo* could be in cinemas next year.

As his television counterpart, Alastair Reid, begins shooting the BBC's four-part *Nostromo* in Colombia and director Mark Peploe puts the finishing touches to *Victory*, the last word should perhaps go to Conrad himself.

If we want to imagine how he would have responded to cinema and television's plundering of his back catalogue there is a hefty clue in one of his letters. Writing to a friend in 1920 - the year in which film rights to his work were sold for what was then an astonishing £4,000 - he dismissed movies as "a silly stunt for silly people".

RADIO: Why football is a game better heard than seen

In the head, son

perhaps by the Irish tones, is part of the attraction but never intrudes. He conveys a love for the game without ever sounding like a publicist for it.

Football writers were once famously dismissed as "fans with typewriters" but Green is not afraid of frank incredulity, as with his response to Manchester United making Mark Hughes one of their substitutes at Liverpool: "How can they leave Hughes on the bench? How indeed?"

On Sunday it could be argued that the drama was built in from the start. But radio took up the gauntlet far better than did television, whose action replays are now so frequent that they actually impede, not assist, an understanding of the game.

Football, and particularly English football, is about pace and passion. The game is a continuum, a roller-coaster of uninterrupted action. Green understands that. On the radio there is no means of revisiting decisions, a fact from which radio gains more often than it loses.

Thus it was that radio, with its little budgets, produced the drama of the week. It worked, as real drama critics say, on every level.

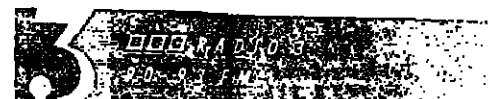
PETER BARNARD

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THE TIMES ARTS

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In a league all of her own

Richard Morrison introduces four outstanding recordings by our Times CD Direct choice for May: the violinist Anne-Sophie Mutter

If you examine the history of athletics records over the past 50 years, you might well surmise that humanity — or at least its most bronzed and muscled specimens — is getting stronger and faster all the time. Can the same also be claimed of music? Certainly, anybody who compares the performances on modern CDs with those on the 78s of yore will be struck by qualitative differences in the playing.

I do not mean that modern interpretations are better than those produced in the 1930s and 1940s. Indeed, it would be remarkable if the present generation of musical superstars — mostly cocooned in luxury — could begin to match the emotional depth and understanding of a generation that saw, and in some cases experienced, depths of terror and heights of courage.

But in terms of technique there is no doubt that musical performance is following the sporting model: it is stronger, faster and better in tune as each new generation succeeds the last. To get a job today in the second violins of one of the world's top orchestras, you must demonstrate a technique that would have secured you a considerable reputation as a soloist in the inter-war years.

Which brings us to our Times CD Direct choice for May: the violinist Anne-Sophie Mutter. For if today's instrumental virtuosos are in a league above their (even quite recent) forerunners, then Mutter is in a league above that. Music critics don't agree about much, but (speaking in technical terms for the moment) they would agree on this. Mutter's live performances really are as flawless as her CDs; what you hear on disc is what she delivers in concert, not what a recording engineer can fudge in the studio.

And the array of technical weapons that she deploys never ceases to amaze. Here are a thousand different ways of shading a timbre... a matchless control of intonation in the stratosphere... mercurially quick fingerwork that never robs the notes of their bloom. Just as Jascha Heifetz took 1940s fiddle-playing into the next era, so Mutter gives our generation of young violinists a taste of what the future will expect. After her, the mountain will be that much higher.

Of course, the sceptics will point out that we should not be "speaking purely in technical terms", especially when discussing violin playing. For when it comes to touching the soul, the violin surely comes second only to the human voice. The question with Mutter has always been: does the steely technique inevitably im-

THE TIMES



CD DIRECT

ply that there is a steely heart beneath?

I don't think that this is the case. The fact that Mutter is so superbly equipped, technically and mentally, does not mean that she eliminates risk and passion from her performance. Quite the contrary: her risks are taken at the very edge of what is possible. And the fact that Mutter can deploy all sorts of colourings and phrasings makes it possible for her to express unexpected emotional nuances where others only see plain notes.

Other soloists employ shock tactics from time to time, to jolt us into a new way of hearing over-familiar music. Mutter, however, rarely touches a single phrase without giving it a fresh emphasis. Some people call this calculation; I call it a first-class musical intelligence that never stops questioning.

The four discs chosen here form a fascinating chronicle of Mutter's development. She was discovered as a child by Karajan, and to an extent nurtured by him; the Mozart concertos, as remarkable in their way as the recordings made by the boy Menuhin, come from that era. The Brahms recordings, also with Karajan, date from a little later, and show Mutter as a far more self-aware and thoughtful artist.

Then come two more recent recordings: the Beethoven trios, made in superb collaboration with viola player Bruno Giuranna and cellist Mstislav Rostropovich, and finally the poignant recording of Berg's Violin Concerto, coupled with Wolfgang Rihm's *Time Chant* — one of the many works that Mutter has commissioned in an admirable attempt to give the violin a respectable contemporary repertoire.

That final disc perhaps points the way forward for Mutter. It is hard to think how she could improve her performances of the standard repertoire. But she could, like Paganini in the 19th century, become the inspiration for a whole library of fine new pieces. That, however, is in the future. These CDs demonstrate how formidable Mutter's achievement already is.



Mutter: gives the rising generation of young violinists a taste of what the future will expect as a matter of course

TO PURCHASE any of these top-price Deutsche Grammophon CDs of Anne-Sophie Mutter's performances at specially reduced Times prices (£25.99 for the 2CD Beethoven set, £12.99 each for the Brahms, Mozart and Berg CDs), simply complete the coupon, below left. You can get an extra CD of Respighi's *Trilogy* absolutely free when you order two or more of the recommended items or the 2CD set of Beethoven.

Brahms Violin Concerto, Double Concerto for Violin and Cello, Anne-Sophie Mutter, Antonio Meneses, Berlin PO/Karajan, T05951. This quintessentially Romantic violin concerto, with its haunting slow movement and exuberant, gypsy-rhythmed finale, is coupled with another of Brahms's masterpieces, the Double Concerto, the last

orchestral work he wrote before his death. The cello part is played by the Tchaikovsky Competition winner, Antonio Meneses. Both performances benefit from the authority of Herbert von Karajan and the sonority of his Berlin Philharmonic.

Beethoven String Trios, Anne-Sophie Mutter, Bruno Giuranna, Mstislav Rostropovich, T05952. Such is the textural richness and harmonic depth of these masterly sonatas that it is sometimes hard to remember that there are only three players performing. Beethoven excelled at all forms of chamber music — to which he often committed his most intense thoughts — and these pieces are as great as the more famous string quartets.

Mozart Violin Concertos, Nos 3 and 5, Anne-Sophie Mutter, Berlin PO/Karajan, T05953. Of Mozart's seven violin concertos, these are probably the two most popular. They were composed to entertain, perhaps, rather than to probe any great emotional depths; and yet their musical content is of a high order, full of elegance, tenderness and memorable melodies. The teenage Mutter plays them with a delightful joyousness.

Berg Violin Concerto, Rihm Time Chant, Anne-Sophie Mutter, Chicago SO/Levine, T05954. Alban Berg, one of the 20th century's most passionate and expressive composers, tore himself away from the composition of his great opera *Lulu* to write this concerto when he

heard of the tragic death of his friend's teenage daughter. Subtitled "To the Memory of an Angel", the concerto has a disturbing emotional fierceness, and alludes to episodes in Berg's earlier life as well as to a consoling Bach chorale.

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THEATRE: Ageless star; scars of the age

Christie shines in her reserve

LOGIC insists that Julie Christie must have grown older since the great films of the 1960s that made her an icon for those of us now of a certain age. But it was easy to believe that logic was lying when she folded her legs on the wide sofa of Julian McGowan's *Old Times* set, or placed a coffee cup just so on the cushion one side of her, the brandy glass just as so on the cushion the other side, and sat between them, quite still, dreamily enjoying unshared thoughts.

In her films she frequently played unfathomable women, and Kate in Pinter's 1971 play proves a perfect choice for her return to the stage after goodness knows how many years.

Kate, like her husband Deeley and Anna, her friend from the past, is about 40, and Dorothy Tutin played her as a cream-fed, somewhat matronly cat, sleekly content but with shadows of discontent now and then clouding her expression. Christie looks younger than either Leigh Lawson or Carol Drinkwater, her partners in this production, and gives a more animated reading of the part than is generally done.

Not throughout, of course — this would hardly be possible since for long sections of the play it is Deeley and Anna who talk, competing for the ownership of Kate.

But in Kate's early exchanges with Deeley, when he tries to chivy her some hard facts about her friend, and in her rapturous description of the countryside's soft lines, Christie becomes gracefully forthcoming. She might even, you think, reveal her

Old Times
Theatr Clwyd, Mold

feelings for people, although in fact Kate never does this, or only elliptically. Christie speaks her closing speech with a chillingly quiet intensity, silencing the others and escaping their contest for her soul by placing herself far beyond their reach. She sits unmoving on her bed, staring out at no one or nothing. Perhaps it is the way she can be happy.

The Australian director Lindy Davies has favoured open expressions of grief from the other two. Lawson's face is lengthened by sorrow. His deep and resonant voice gives weight to the words he measures with such care, glossing them with repetition, because when he loses control and speaks without care he exposes aching needs that are not being met.

Drinkwater controls but does not conceal the pain his antagonism causes her. She gushes, in phrases as measured as his, while never letting you forget that her artlessness is purposeful. In a revealing display of body language — an area where this production is particularly strong — she brushes her hand across the back of Kate's sofa, not daring yet to brush it over Kate.

The play guards its secrets as sturdily as Kate protects hers. With each major revival its qualities enthral fresh, and this production is no exception.

JEREMY KINGSTON

Soap doesn't wash

Burning Habits
Drill Hall, WCI

SERIES on television, yes. But in the theatre? No. Still, writer-director Blair Fell is giving it a shot. *Burning Habits*, a gay-lesbian mock-soap that has been running on New York's East Village, is an "epic in eight episodes". You can take in omnibus editions on Sundays. Really a revue with a storyline, the show could be a camp cult hit. But, despite some cracking lines, the humour is too pre-pubescent to make you come back for more.

Burning Habits is deliberately oddball. It is also concerned with the bad treatment of society's so-called cranks: homosexuals or the "handicapped" or "half-breeds". This issue is treated with humour. The evil convent sister torments the lesbian schoolgirl. The gameshow clairvoyant spins a sob story about being teased for having sprung from the loins of an Albanian gypsy and a Cherokee squaw.

The cast, all doubling, create some comic caricatures, although these are little more than clichés. Philip Rham

enjoys himself as Jules Putain, the male tart, muscle-bound and mincing, with a preposterous French accent and existential angst. He transforms into the nerdy neat American Tommy Alan Poe, kidnapped by a gay-hating hooded monk, and the strappy-blazed, frightfully British Victor.

Samantha Hoyle is also drily amusing and impressively adaptable. She switches from an absurdly gloomy housemaid to Clarice Sparrow, aka La Butch Nikita, the lesbian secret agent.

But Adam Magnani is a rather stiff redneck. Siobhan Nicholas's Irish bag lady is irksomely squawking. Fell has the verbal felicity, but the madcap medley of accents and locales, from gay bar to ruined cloisters, soon wears thin.

KATE BASSETT

BROADWAY MUSICAL: Edward Karam on an overblown Loesser revival

Broderick saves the business

AFTER hit revivals of *The Most Happy Fella* and *Gypsy*, it was inevitable that Frank Loesser's last great musical would reappear on Broadway. *How to Succeed in Business Without Really Trying*, a satire on corporate America, first opened in 1961 and went on to win a Pulitzer Prize.

The revival at the Richard Rodgers Theatre reflects Broadway's recent tendency to cast film stars in lead roles — here Matthew Broderick is J. Pierrepont Finch, the window-washer with a how-to book that propels him up the corporate ladder. Luckily, Broderick triumphs over another recent tendency — overblown production.

The direction, by Des McAnuff, is from the D-Day school: "Throw everything at 'em". There's thunder, there's lightning, there's even an airship churning by in one of several projections on John Arnone's set, a grid of Mondrian-style coloured panels. Satire needs grounding in reality, but McAnuff undermines the witty lyrics and book by Abe Burrows, Jack Weinstock and Willie Gilbert by having too many characters played as cartoons.

Dressed smartly in crayon colours by Susan Hilferty, the actors mug and convulse ferociously in *Coffee Break* and *A Secretary is Not a Toy*, which send up caffeine addiction and sexual harassment. In Wayne Cleto's crass choreography, secretaries grab their bosses' crotches, violating not only common sense but also period innocence.



Megan Mullally, Victoria Clark and Matthew Broderick in *How to Succeed in Business Without Really Trying*

clenched and shoulders stiffened with relentless false humility, he looks as though he left the coat hanger in his jacket and he hopes no one will notice. When he convinces company president J.B. Biggley (an alternately sheepish and blustering Ronn Carroll) that they share an alma mater and a secret passion for knitting, Biggley launches into *Grand Old Ivy*, the school song. Broderick throws his limbs about with ungainly aplomb as he mimics the boss's gya-

tions, and he's hilarious. Vocationally, Broderick borrows Benny's extremely long pauses, to mixed effect, and deadpan delivery. "I feel hurt, ignored," his adoring secretary (Megan Mullally) complains. "It can't be me," he purrs. "I haven't said ten words to you all week."

As Finch advances from mailroom to boardroom, he sabotages rivals with a barracuda grin, foils Biggley's obnoxious, giggly nephew (Jeff Blumenkrantz), and sidesteps the boss's mistress (Luba Mason), who can't take five words' dictation without squealing: "Wait a minute! Ya tryin' to catch a train!"

Finally, though, he ignores the book's advice and joins the advertising department, because he wants to. Non-conformity is perilous, and as Finch faces his biggest test, he sings *I Believe in You* into a men's room mirror. Suddenly Broderick drops the mask of confidence, and for the first time we see Finch vulnerable, realising that he is on his own. Although the shake-the-raffers finale has yet to come, that small moment is as satisfying as any in *How to Succeed*.

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Westminster Man and the vision thing

Of the things to come in the 21st century, the revival of John Patten's political career is surely not one. After some modest successes as a junior minister, he was made Secretary of State for Education in 1992. This was one promotion too far, and John Major returned him to the back benches in 1994. In this book Patten tries to reinvent himself as the philosopher of forward-looking Toryism. It is a brave but flawed effort. It also gives one an insight into why he failed as a minister.

The opening chapters are pretty dreadful. They are produced in a rhetorical, bumptious schoolboy style and in language remarkably imprecise even for a politician. Patten's idea of chatting up the reader is to subject him to a bombardment of clichés and clumsy images.

However, matters get better when he writes about things he knows and cares about, particularly social and educational issues. When he abandons his soap box, we get a glimpse of a more thoughtful and attractive political personality, and the last chapter on urban and rural problems, reflecting his early training as an economic geographer, is written with attention and feeling. The problem with Patten the thinker, as with Patten the politician, is in his not knowing what tone to adopt, where to pitch the argument, whether to declaim or persuade. He does not really know who he is.

The "sole thesis" of the book "is that the Tory Party must always be the thoughtful Party". Patten says, rightly, that the philosophic basis of Conservatism is the belief in the inherent imperfection of governments allied to the belief in the inherent value of individual freedom and family life. So, in Pattenese, it "ill-behoves" government to tell people what to do. Tories believe in "strong but limited" government which leaves people free to live their own lives, take their own risks, and exercise their own charity. The Tory way forward is to continue the task started by Mrs Thatcher in 1979: to shrink the overblown and over-caring State and enlarge the space for individual, family, and voluntary action.

There is a need to ensure "a new equilibrium" between sub and state, based on a much smaller role for the State. Although there are a number of specific suggestions — the Bank of England should become an independent "agency" with a low inflation mandate, public expenditure should be "capped" at 40 per cent of national income, all remaining local authority schools should be made grant-maintained — Patten is not really concerned with the mechanics of the transition. What he offers is a vision of a new kind of mixed economy, in which the mix lies not in ownership, but in finance.

The State will concentrate on its "core" responsibilities of law and order, defence of national interests — particularly in Europe — and sound money. All businesses will be privately owned. The social services will also be largely provided

Robert Skidelsky
on an ex-minister
whose political
vision is flawed
by his imprecision
and uncertain tone

THINGS TO COME
Tories in the 21st Century
By John Patten
Sinclair-Stevenson, £17.99

ed by private and charitable organisations. But they will be financed by a mixture of taxes — transferred through vouchers where appropriate — and private contributions. To aim for this kind of outcome seems to me broadly right. I think it will happen anyway, as the demand for better health-care and education — a demand which rises faster than national income — comes up against growing tax resistance. No amount of rebalancing of public expenditure will, I think, enable this demand to be met entirely out of taxes. So the Conser-



John Patten: can he reinvent himself as the philosopher of Conservatism?

vatives might as well go the "whole hog" (a favourite Patten expression) and challenge the Labour Party to show how they propose to end the perceived "underfunding" of the National Health Service and public education without raising taxes substantially.

Regrettably, Patten is diverted from this line of thought by his belief that it is possible to go on squeezing more "output" out of given inputs of public money by improving the efficiency of supply — "better value for money" in the jargon. This belief has driven the health and education reforms of the Thatcher and Major Governments. Of course, there was a lot of fat which needed to come off. But what you end up doing, as Patten should know and Virginia Bottomley is discovering, is radicalising the "providers" of these services without getting anything like the required improvements in output.

Moreover, the public by no means shares the Government's belief that quality is unrelated to funding. Parents who can afford to do so spend twice as much educating their children in private schools as the Government spends per child in state schools. This is the main source of inequity in our educational system. The same is true of those who take out private medical insurance, and it produces the same kind of unfairness. Given the public expenditure constraint, this inequality between public and private provision can be overcome only by allowing private money to flow much more freely into the "public" services than it does now. Patten is a stout defender of the Union, but too sceptical about constitutional reform, which he invariably dismisses as "constitution mongering". He believes that the liberties of the subject are sufficiently "underpinned" (a relentlessly used word) by the informal checks and balances of our constitution and the shared values of the British people. I wonder: they have been no proof against creeping collectivism. The fact is that the House of Commons is sovereign, subject only to the obligations we have incurred by membership of the European Union. It can centralise power to an extent unthinkable in more dispersed systems. Governments have used their majorities in the Commons to do this for the past century, even when those majorities were based on minorities of the popular vote.

What is to "underpin" Patten's laudable "rule" that government should centralise only to decentralise? One of his curious delusions is to believe that we have a bicameral system. In fact, we have a unicameral system with a largely dignified appendage — the House of Lords. The remedy does not lie in increasing the powers of the House of Lords. It has enough power to be an effective player in the constitutional game. It lies in changing its composition. No one who has taken part in its proceedings can have failed to be struck by its own sense of illegitimacy. This, I suggest, can be overcome only by inserting an elective element.

Patten never directly addresses the reasons for his own failure as Secretary of State for Education. Some of us who watched him at fairly close quarters believe he was a classic case of ministerial "capture" by his civil servants. He did not lack a sense of direction, but a sense of strategy — how to get from here to there — and, just as important, an eye for detail. Indirectly, he acknowledges his failure by saying that ministers must have paid professional advisers from outside the Civil Service. This does not get to the heart of the problem. Patten was not short of outside advice — some of it very good advice from highly intelligent and knowledgeable people. He chose not to listen to it. So he dug his own political grave. The excavation is only a modest success.

Lord Skidelsky is Professor of Political Economy at Warwick University. He was appointed to the Schools Examination and Assessment Council by John Patten in 1992 and resigned in 1993.

David Ekserdjian on Vasari, the oracle of the Renaissance



Detail of an allegory of human life by Vasari, from Michael Jaffé's The Devonshire Collection of Italian Drawings (Phaidon)

Art historians have a distressing tendency to regard texts as a cross between the Tablets of the Law and security blankets. Images and objects, which are but rarely handily signed and dated, terrify in a way that words do not. Of course, in reality works of art are documents too, gloriously capable of telling us about the past, while conversely the written sources do not represent some sort of reassuringly unalloyed access to the truth, but instead demand sophisticated interpretation of their own.

Within the tradition of awe-struck reverence for the Word, Vasari's *Lives of the Artists* is the Book of Genesis of Italian Renaissance art history. It has to be admitted, however, that it is all too often dipped into, as opposed to read. Instead of actually trying to think about it on its own terms, people plunder it for juicy anecdotes or handy nuggets of hard fact, virtually without regard for its complex evolution and intentions.

Yet even a superficial reading suggests — as might be expected — that distance of time and place from mid-16th century Florence has an effect on Vasari's reliability. Similarly, it is obvious that the changes between the original 1550 edition and the much more substantial production of 1568, which is what is generally read today, are of the greatest interest.

Dr Patricia Rubin is profoundly aware of this, and so much more. She has written a long and utterly serious book on a fascinating subject, which she is determined above all to interpret and to explain in context, but also in the light of

Ancestor of all art historians

GIORGIO VASARI
Art and History
By Patricia Lee Rubin
Yale University Press, £35

subsequent history. That she is not lacking in humour and possesses an eye for the quirky is perhaps best exemplified by the book's dedication to a house. Put simply, the *Lives* are history, not portraiture. When Vasari tells tales of pupils who surpass their masters, he is not merely recording a fact of life, but also picking up on a trope found in Pliny. Similarly, to take an example not dwelt on by Rubin, many artists are pitted for not having made a pilgrimage to Rome to see the best of the ancients and the moderns, and the episode invariably forms part of a critique of the provincialism of their work.

As it happens, a number of the guilty parties did visit the eternal city — Vasari was simply unaware of the fact. More subtle is Rubin's exploration of the way the factual content of certain *Lives* is subordi-

nated to her exemplary purpose, and her analysis of the extent to which the shape of particular biographies may have been conditioned

by the sources available to Vasari. The detail of all these observations is invariably intriguing, but it is the authority of Rubin's grasp of the great edifice in its entirety that really impresses and convinces.

The overall effect is to increase one's respect for Vasari, and leave one gasping at the magnitude of his achievement, not least considering the sheer size of the task and the amount of work its author got through as a very able if never great painter. The only time when I was tempted to feel that the Doctor protests too much is in her evaluation of Vasari as a critic.

It is true that there are bravura passages in the *Lives* that still impress, but there is also quite a lot

of vacuous eulogy and polite backslapping. Furthermore, the praises heaped on the mediocre sometimes dull the polish of the plaudits accorded to the incontrovertibly great. The truth, as anyone who tries it knows, is that finding words to describe images has always been impossibly difficult, and always will be. Admittedly, Vasari was exploring what was virtually virgin territory, but it is not the part of his *magnum opus* that has aged most gracefully.

I also wonder whether Rubin is right to imply that Vasari favoured a descriptive mode over a bald title when discussing pictures, since it is my impression that the concept of titles was in its infancy. The shorthand of, say, *The Adoration of the Magi* seems so obvious that we take it for granted, but we should not. We would also assume that prose preceded verse, were the opposite not known to be the case. In any event, most titles tend to cover a number of variations on a given theme: as a result, Vasari's circumlocutions are often more accurate than the pithiness of his successors.

Rubin is perhaps too kind-hearted to say so, but in general it is unwise to try to be smarter than Vasari, especially when it comes to the *cinquecento*. Lots of scholars have reckoned they knew more and better, and they have almost invariably got egg on their faces if and when archival records have emerged. The old magister still retains his wizardry. Even after an absorbing and comprehensive account as this, there are still no doubt one or two hidden treasures waiting to be excavated.

A polymath's plenitude

Caroline Moorehead

A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF BERTRAND RUSSELL
Edited by Kenneth Blackwell and Harry Raja
Routledge, 3 vols £250

Just at the moment, Bertrand Russell remarked to a visitor not long before he died, "I am most displeased with India." The words, uttered in his unmistakable and precise tones, give some idea not simply of his view of himself as custodian of world morality, but the remarkable breadth of his interests.

Russell is thought to have published his first writing in April 1890. This was a solution to a mathematical question in *The Educational Times*. He was 17. He was still writing a few weeks before his death in 1970, at the age of 97. The 80 years in between saw him write 70 books, 2,500 papers and countless pamphlets, blurbs, speeches, contributions to other books — and, of course, letters. To Ottoline Morrell alone, at the height of their love affair between March 1913 and January 1914, he wrote nearly a thousand.

Had Russell himself not been such a collector of papers — he kept most of his diaries, newspaper cuttings, articles, manuscripts and typescripts — the task of his bibliographer would have been awesome. Kenneth Blackwell and Harry Raja have spent several decades assembling these meticulously researched volumes, embarking on the bibliogra-



The weirdo wizard of Oz

Colin Welch on Richard Neville's memoir of a cult magazine which divided Britain

In August 1971 a judge and jury found a special school kids' issue of the hippie magazine *Oz* obscene. (Its 2 + 2 = 4 safe now in any court?) The trial had been turned by the accused into a "media event" with "stoned" defendants in gymnastic poses, the dock and street theatre raving outside, "a waiting wall of weirdies".

Reaching the old *Daily Telegraph*, the tidings set me off in the leader column on a long, predictable and ineffectual blast against *Oz* and its transvaluation of all values. If memory serves, I lambasted particularly its rabid sentimentality, its infantile clamour for quite incompatible things, for cause without effect, for sex without sorrow or consequences, for crime without cost or punishment, for strawberries in winter, for revolution without tears, and so on.

The results were for me bizarre. Much obscene and colourful abuse. More than a hundred letters of support, balanced by a passionate public wiggling from our proprietors.

rogation: "What is a 'spiff'?" "What is 'psychedelia'?" "What does the defendant mean by 'get forked'?"

What Neville does make absolutely clear is *Oz*'s mysterious and incongruous power to command the tolerance, or even enthusiastic support, of the sort of important top people — academics, philosophers, media moguls and so on — who are still expected by judges, often vainly, to "know better" or to "set an example".

It was so already in Australia, where *Oz* and Neville were born. His fond and loyal parents remind me forcibly of Dostoevsky's Verkhovensky Senior, the bewildered beguiter of the Devil in Chief. Charged in Australia also with obscenity, *Oz* was able to wheel out no fewer than 17 "experts" (the most formidable gathering of intellectuals ever in an Australian court), to testify to its literary and other merits. Are there now, I wonder, university departments of merit-finding, with professors skilled unerringly to find merit on every public lavatory wall?

HIPPIE HIPPIE SHAKE
The Dreams, the Trips, the Trials, the Love-ins, the Screw-ups... the Sixties
By Richard Neville
Bloomsbury, £18.99

Here are a few treasures of Neville's wisdom, picked at random from his dark, macabre and exotic store.

His artistic collaborator Sharpe gets "a timely inheritance from an aunt". Will there then be in the alternative society aunts and legacies, as in Dickens and at the Drones? Parasites are indeed wise not to destroy their hosts but to cherish them.

Neville incongruously laments that London phones are broken and public transport is rotten. Better perhaps if the staffs, crews and users were all "stoned"?

Clive James is reported to have said: "I believe in civilisation: as long as you guys keep preaching revolution, you're setting yourselves up to be knocked off — politics isn't a nursery — you'd be the first to go." Good on yer, Clive.

And Ken Tynan too (of all people) prompted by a hippie clap epidemic, wonders, "in the alternative future, who's going to build the hospitals?"

In his splendid book about the *Telegraph* and the Berrys, Duff Hart-Davis understandably if mistakenly assumed that the leader must have been favourable to *Oz*, and critical of that Establishment which Lady Hartwell in her position as a dazzling Tory hostess might be expected to defend.

Not she; not the "smart" world; not the intelligentsia; not then, anyway, not at the end of the 1960s, not now either, for all I know.

No, the *Oz* world and philosophy had variously touched, interested, fascinated, beguiled, tempted, enchanted, hallucinated, lobotomised, confused, corrupted and/or affected, perhaps permanently, many or all those whose overthrow it sought. As the French say, the fish perishes from the head down.

Well, the reader may demur, you were around at that time: were you then touched, tempted, etc? Well, I couldn't in all honesty without qualification deny it. Near perhaps could such now respectably repentant persons as Mary Kenny, Paul Johnson, John Birt and David Dimbleby. These and others are all quoted by Richard Neville, perhaps to their embarrassment, as one-time friends of *Oz*, with something now to laugh off.

Neville's account of *Oz*'s 1960s heyday is itself fascinating, vivid, proof of a fantastic memory, very frank and foul-mouthed (I wouldn't commend it to my wife, servants or gamekeeper). It is also very amusing, and might have been funnier still, had the opposing Establishment not been so wet and equivocal. As it is, one hand claps rhythmically, a stormy dialectic unfolds with one of the participants silent or enfeebled.

Nor is the book at all times absolutely clear. The plot line is often obscured and entangled by hippie jargon and slang, leaving much scope for clarificatory judicial inter-



not deal with love. It deals with sex — sex with a capital S." (Brian Leary, QC, prosecuting.) Neville was oddly impressed by Leary's address: "It was true. And strangely so, given that he once claimed that love is all you need."

As the book unfolds, a strange reflective and elegiac tone occasionally dilutes Neville's ravings: doubts thicken and abound.

Timothy Leary (not Leary the QC) said that "to kill a policeman is a sacred act". Neville muses: "Really?" Neville tells us he'd "cheated and lied, and dressed it up as brave new politics. I guess I am emotionally retarded... Love remained a mystery."

Jim Hendrix choked to death on his own vomit, releasing in Neville a sense of *memento mori*, of his own disappearance. "Yeah, his revolution! But it was too late to stop now... We blithely declared World War Three on our parents while forgetting to look after our friends."

More mundane horrors were also salutary: excrement is smeared all over Neville's walls by the visiting hippie son of an aristocrat. "Party's over," rules Neville's nice girlfriend Louise. "A perverse incarnation of freedom," ponderously reflects Neville. A freezing Isle of Wight festival, blankets all sold out, no food and stinking latrines, also favours by implication an ordered life.

Let off again on appeal, Neville at 30 wonders whether it is time to settle down. He returns, now in Australia, to a quiet house in which his children are sleeping. Has he repented? Well, he remains, according to the blurb, "a controversial social commentator".

Watch it, Richard.

As a cure for Nevillish possession I would recommend a visit to the enchanting film of *Little Women*, a certain exorcism.

Otherwise, read and ponder the mournful letter to *Oz* from a hippie (failed), reported on page 164 of Neville's book. The Northern author, alas, can't take his clothes off ("nasty embarrassing spots"). So no Living Theatre, "the sex scene" in the North is non-existent: we have to do it painfully with our hands. A smoke? The drug squad is too efficient... I can't play the guitar, write poetry, act or sing, don't understand politics or economics, "so what happens to me in the great cultural revolution? In my 19 years I've had three women, a nervous breakdown and some bad education..."

As Lenin put it: "What is to be done?" What indeed.

Colin Welch was deputy editor of *The Daily Telegraph* from 1964 to 1980.

Spectres at a family feast

Ginny Dougary
LADDER OF YEARS
By Anne Tyler
Chatto & Windus, £14.00

The phrase "mid-life crisis" is never mentioned in Anne Tyler's latest novel. She prefers to nudge her readers toward their own conclusions rather than clunk them over the head with a cliché. Far more important things, besides, are left unsaid.

Delia Grinstead and her family live a kind of buried life — at once perfectly normal and perfectly bizarre — in an affluent suburb of Baltimore. There is a soupy, subterranean quality about the opening chapters. The most peculiar events unfold against the most ordinary of backdrops — the supermarket, the annual seaside vacation — with all the unreal logic of a dream.

The characters seem muffled, indistinct, incomplete: Delia's children — three varied, but equally horrible, manifestations of teenage sullenness; Delia's doctor husband, Sam, hoping to ward off mortality with a daily jog and a diet of fat-free, salt-free, taste-free food, a man who wears his underwear in bed to get a head start on the new day; two unsatisfactory older sisters; a thrifty mother-in-law, who considers anything more than half an asparagus spear to be sheer gluttony. Delia herself is so fuzzy at the edges that she has to escape in order to come into focus.

Her father named her Cordelia: the youngest and most cherished of his three daughters. She graduated from being her father's helper to marrying his assistant doctor and becoming his helper. She raised her family in the house in which she was raised. Her father's practice became her husband's practice. Her life, until now, has moved in one suffocating, seamless line.

each night, before sleeping, she weeps while retracing the life she has left behind.

It is only when she has given up all hope of her family bothering to reclaim her that Delia allows the curious inhabitants of Bay Borough to make their claims on her. These marginal characters engage our sympathies most: tinged with their own small, private sadnesses which they feel free to confide in Delia precisely because she will never share her own.

There are the moments of quietly devastating illumination which one has grown to expect from Anne Tyler. *Ladder of Years* is studded with



Tyler: blazing insights

It is the early scenes of the plot which do not convince, as though Tyler were impatient to pluck her heroine out of her old life. Only when Delia embarks on her new existence — one of melancholy, spartan separatism — does the story take hold. At 40, Delia is on the middle rung of the ladder of years. Her father has recently died. She is perilously susceptible to the charms of a younger man. Her children and her husband no longer appear to need her. She finds herself running away.

In Bay Borough, a small town miles from home, she reinvents herself as Miss Grinstead, a spinster secretary. A sort of living, we see, can be constructed from the most minimal of frameworks: a job, a shabby room in a boarding house, a different book to read each night. And

One of the leitmotifs of Tyler's earlier novels, *Saint Maybe* and *Dinner at the Homesick Restaurant*, is the redemptive power of good food. A family's well-being can be measured by the traditional family meal. The final scene in the *Ladder of Years* is of a dinner for family and friends, both old and new, cooked by Delia. But despite great expectations, sadly, this novel left me feeling undernourished.

All the fun of the affair

Derwent May
THE DESTINY OF NATHALIE 'X' AND OTHER STORIES
By William Boyd
Sinclair-Stevenson, £9.99

The orthodox stories in this new collection by William Boyd are about unsatisfactory yet fascinating love affairs. In two of them, set in a language-school in the south of France, rivalry with other men looms larger for the young English student, Edward, than the charms of the girls he is involved with. In *The Dream Lover*, Edward convinces Preston, a rich young American, that he is sleeping with a French girl when in fact there is nothing between them at all. "The ghostly love affair that will exist in Preston's hot and tormented imagination will be more than enough for me," thinks Edward with grim glee. In *Alpes Maritimes*, Edward just plays dog-in-the-manger. He is sleeping with one German girl, is in love with her twin sister, and uses the situation to poison both girls' minds against another brash American, Steve. These are a brilliant pair of variations on a locker-room theme that seems to haunt Boyd.

The *Persistence of Vision* is more romantic, sensuous and sad. A man whose wife has just left him after a brief marriage sits on the terrace of his island house, trying to find some memories of that will last. The perplexing jumble of images in his mind is slowly elucidated for us, as his memory fills out a handful of moments they shared.

There is even less satisfaction for poor Wesley Bright, who runs a courier firm and is not happy about his name — it was "like being condemned to wear too small shoes all the time" (does our W.B. small shoes all the time?). Wesley is obsessed with Brazilian samba music, and succeeds in getting a Portuguese



Boyd: the fine precision of his stories matches anything in his novels

waitress into bed with him — but at the last minute discovers that she is in fact Italian, and the bedding is a fiasco. This piece of comic realism has another thread to it, however, through it run glimpses of a dream Brazilian, Licen Loba, who is now a senator, now a doctor, now a musician, and is always relaxed and happy with his sensual girls in the sunshine.

Other inventive stories are a satirical pastiche of the way Cyril Connolly might have described a sexual adventure in France in the 1920s, and an attempt to get into the bleak mind of the 25-year-old Ludwig Wittgenstein in 1914. The Schoenbergian title, *Transfigured Night*, conveys the tone of this story: it is the literary equivalent of an austere yet tremulous string sextet.

But the best of all is the title-story — a very funny, obliquely-told tale of an African film director who wins a prize to go to Los Angeles to make an experimental film. We hear the voices of critics, directors, producers, script-writers as they all try to take him and his film over, but he proceeds silently in his own way, leaving mayhem around and behind him.

This is a slight collection of stories, — but for fine, precise writing and effective formal invention, it is as good as anything in Boyd's novels.

Decline and fall of a Bostonian

Christopher Hawtree
THE CONTRACT
By William Palmer
Cape, £9.99 pbk original

AN UNSPOKEN fact of literary criticism is that even the best novels blur in the memory. It is not surprising. Only a rare, perhaps unhealthy memory could accommodate vast stretches of prose. If then, William Palmer's first novel, *The Good Republic*, has faded from the mind, neither reader nor author need feel any chagrin, for one certainly wanted to read more by him. Something justified when, unexpectedly, his successor turned an almost-Burgess variation upon Leporello's story. As if to confirm a reputation for the unpredictable, Palmer's third novel concerns incest, madness and perhaps even murder.

The body of Starr Faithfull, a dissolute flapper, was washed up on a Long Island beach in the summer of 1931. Tabloid fodder for weeks, it was later the subject of two books, including a recent one by that serial murder chronicler Jonathan Goodman. All that is irrelevant. Palmer's success is in recreating divers milieux and of mimicking the voices of Starr and her mother as they narrate a story which begins in stately Boston and creditors rampant, descends to rented rooms in the back-end of New Jersey.

With marriage as a prospect, women breathe promise-cramped air. Helen Pierce did so, twice-over. How different life would have been if her parents' deaths had not left her hard up. First she had to settle for Mr Wyman, "A Harvard man, even if one from St Louis, was not to be

sneezed at." Soon, blessedly, business takes him away; word comes that he has found them a new home in Chicago and then Montclair, New Jersey. With one small edginess after another, it dawns upon Helen that "marriage is an academy for liars".

Parting, which should have been sweet, brings worse. It had been caused by wealthy Andrew Peters, pillar of society and husband of her friend Martha: the price that he discreetly charges is to make free with the child, Starr. This is not prudently told, but shocking in its inevitability. As is Helen's second involvement with a n'er-do-well, Stanley, whose pooling business plans involve moistening creams better suited to a motor-works. Effective blackmail requires more skill than this.

WHERE Palmer captured Leporello's voice in breathless, one-sentence paragraphs, he here sustains a seemingly dignified pace redolent of that passivity and misplaced gratitude which so often heralds disaster. It is a haunting work over which one wants simultaneously to hurry and to linger. But alas, ten quid for a paperback is suicidal, especially as others now issue hardbacks at this price.

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Travel agents fail to give health advice

BY MARIANNE CURPHEY

Travel agents are failing to warn holidaymakers of the health risks they may face at their destinations, a new survey says.

Despite being legally required to give customers accurate advice about health, many agents do not issue clear warnings and travellers could be setting off without knowing what precautions to take.

Dr Ron Behrens, consultant physician at the Hospital for Tropical Diseases in London, found that 76 per cent of travel agency staff failed to mention a risk of malaria to researchers acting on his behalf but posing as potential travellers.

Over the past five years, the rise in the number of people returning to Britain every year with malaria has been almost parallel to the increase in the number of travellers. Last year, there were 2,000 cases of malaria in the UK, 1,200 of

them the potentially fatal strain, and about 12 deaths.

In the survey, the "customers" asked travel agents about visits to The Gambia, Kenya and India — all three destinations within the high-risk category for malaria. Even when prompted, only 51 per cent mentioned a risk of malaria.

Dr Behrens said. In addition, 71 per cent failed to suggest a visit to a health professional or doctor before travelling.

The Association of British Travel Agents (Abta) said it was "concerned" by the results of the survey, but added that the market researchers had been posing as casual callers rather than real customers about to buy a holiday.

Keith Betton, head of corporate affairs at Abta, said: "It is worrying to think that agents are not keeping customers informed of risk, particularly to The Gambia, which tends to

be a last-minute destination. Travel agents are legally required to be prepared to give accurate information to customers on health matters. I would hope that when dealing with real customers, they would give more details."

The survey found that travel agents in London and the South East, and those over 30, were more likely to recommend health measures. However, most tourists who become ill on holiday are likely to be suffering from more simple complaints such as stomach upsets, sunburn and colds.

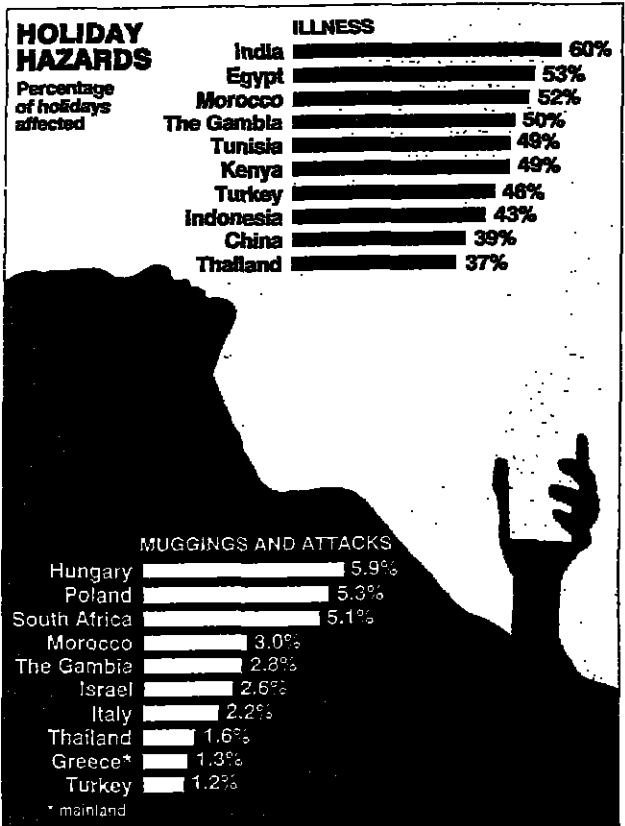
The results of another survey, by *Holiday Which?* magazine, revealed that about 15 per cent of people became ill when abroad. More than 16,000 readers replied to the magazine's survey, and 60 per cent of those who had visited India had become ill during their trip. Egypt came second for sickness, along with Morocco, The Gambia, Tunisia and Kenya.

Travellers to The Netherlands, Poland, Switzerland and Belgium suffered the least number of health problems.

The survey also looked at the number of attacks on tourists in resorts around the world, and found that Hungary, Poland and South Africa were the most dangerous places. More than one in 20 Britons who go there are attacked. Morocco was in fourth place, closely followed by The Gambia, which has the highest overall rates of illness, theft and mugging, according to *Holiday Which?*

The figures are, however, based on the percentage of visitors involved and as fewer people travel to such countries even small numbers who are attacked or fall ill will appear as significant risk.

The Caribbean emerges as more dangerous than America, Egypt or Kenya. Only 0.3 per cent of visitors to America the United States were mugged or attacked, according to the magazine.



England v South Africa: spectators should be safe next week if they do not wander into dangerous areas

Beware crime in South Africa, rugby fans warned

More than 40,000 foreign tourists, including up to 10,000 Britons, are travelling to South Africa this weekend to watch the Rugby Union World Cup. As they arrive, however, they will be warned to be on their guard against robbery, mugging and car hijacking.

The World Health Organisation calls South Africa the murder capital of the world, and a recent poll by *Holiday Which?* magazine showed that tourists are more likely to be mugged there than anywhere else except Hungary and Poland.

Tara O'Connor, of the Control Risks Group, an international political risk and security consultancy, said: "An armed robbery takes place every eight minutes, and up to 30 cars are hijacked each day. You must take sensible precautions. Though you should be safe at the matches themselves, because security will be tight, some areas away from the grounds will be as dangerous as ever. This advice is not intended to be alarmist and if you take sensible precautions and avoid dangerous areas, you

should enjoy the tournament." She has compiled a checklist for rugby tourists:

- Plan your route before travelling anywhere. Ask your hotel for advice on transport and restaurants.
- Identify and avoid low-income areas in all main cities. Avoid roads that pass close to townships.
- Do not walk alone at night.
- Avoid deserted or poorly-lit streets.
- Do not attempt to resist attacks. Muggers are frequently armed.
- Carry some cash you can hand over.
- Do not show off cameras, jewellery or large sums of money in public.
- Do not wear "bum-bags".
- Ignore stop signs if suspicious-looking people are loitering there.
- Ignore suspicious-looking "accidents", such as a single body on the road with no cars around.
- Drive with car doors and windows locked.
- Do not wind down windows to speak to pedestrians, drivers or motorists.

England plays all its Pool B group matches in Durban. All knockout matches will be played in Durban.

Johannesburg, Pretoria or Cape Town. Ms O'Connor said: "Durban is increasingly dangerous. You are most at risk from crime in commercial and business districts at night. Johannesburg is South Africa's most dangerous city and you are at much more risk here than elsewhere."

"In Pretoria, levels of violent crime are lower but the city's Afrikaner nature can make it seem xenophobic or hostile. In Cape Town muggings, pickpocketing and bag-snatching are common. Do not walk alone at night."

A typical month-long package from Britain, including flights, accommodation and match tickets, costs £4,000. Flights and hotels are fully booked except for about 30 packages for the final alone, costing £959 each.

Eight agents have been selling tickets, including Gullivers Sports Travel of Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire, whose chairman, John Hall, reported 2,600 sales — more than double his expectation.

MARIANNE CURPHEY

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FORTE has reopened the Hotel National, Moscow, after a four-year refurbishment to provide a five-star, 231-room property in the heart of the city overlooking the Kremlin.

Owned by Moscow City Council, the hotel was built in 1903 and has played host to many visiting heads of state. In the early 1990s, Forte was asked to take over the management of the property. Details: 0800 404040.

Rock at Wembley

RADISSON Edwardian Hotels has special rock concert packages this summer — combining a weekend in London with a trip to Wembley to see Rod Stewart, Bon Jovi or the Rolling Stones. The Rod Stewart and Bon Jovi packages, on June 17 and June 25 respectively, cost from £89 a person and include a night's stay and a reserved seat. The Rolling Stones package, on July 15, costs £138.50 a person for two nights and seat. Details: 0800 335588.

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SAVINGS of 30 per cent on standard weekend packages are on offer for repeat customers from the Copthorne hotel chain. Guests who stay at a Copthorne either on a conference or at the normal weekend rate qualify for a "repeat purchase voucher" offering a weekend rate of £44.50 per person for two nights. Details: 0800 414741.

Spick and span

DETAILS of serviced apartments in Britain and on the Continent are found in the new *Guide to Serviced Apartments*, published by the Apartment Service, which features 31 apartment complexes in London, including the Ascott Mayfair, and five in the rest of the UK. Some 28 cities on the Continent are also featured along with apartments in North America.

Suite prices

OMNI Hotels is offering summer discounts of up to 50 per cent off the price of a suite at its hotels in Hong Kong, Singapore and Saigon. Details: 0171-409 3123.

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Without seat belts, the very young may be the most vulnerable passengers when an aircraft is forced into the sea

Could a child survive a plane crash?

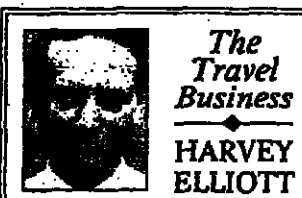
Yesterday's picture of the broken-backed RAF Nimrod floating on the sea off Scotland shortly before sliding into the deep is a sharp reminder that air travel can be dangerous. Few regular air travellers have not experienced a shudder of fright during a flight. The ultimate horror is always that the aircraft will have to "ditch".

It is the one warning to passengers that is spelt out in stark detail, both in the safety-instruction card and by cabin staff. Almost every one who has been in a passenger aircraft must now know where the life jacket is stored, how to put it on, how to inflate it, what the whistle is for and when to get into the life rafts.

Pilots are trained in the techniques for landing their aircraft on the sea — ensuring that the landing gear is raised, then making a normal approach, but raising the nose ten or 12 degrees above horizontal just before ditching to allow the aircraft to settle gently onto the waves. It is, say the textbooks, a survivable incident. Once a year, pilots and cabin crew work together on what is known as SEP — safety and emergency procedures training — when typically they will be faced with a simulated double engine failure at

the cruise height of up to 40,000ft and will take up to 20 minutes to glide down to sea level.

The deceleration forces, though severe, are unlikely to threaten life and will almost certainly leave the seats, which by law must be capable of withstanding up to 16 times the force of gravity, intact. According to the Civil Aviation Authority, however, no British-registered passenger jet has ever had to ditch from the cruising height. Indeed, the Civil Aviation Authority says it is more than 30 years since a passenger plane



The Travel Business
HARVEY ELLIOTT

made such a landing anywhere in the world.

But that does not mean it might not happen, so training is undertaken to ensure that everyone, including children, is not only

protected from the impact but can also escape if the aircraft does have to ditch.

The world's aviation safety bodies are riven by arguments over whether infants should be protected by law as they are in cars. At present, Britain is the only country in the world to insist that children aged under two are restrained by a supplementary seat belt even if seated on an adults lap. Other countries are to introduce similar rules from 1998.

Should the infants actually have their own seat? Because an in-

creasing number of very young children now fly around the world, it seems logical for them to be given the same protection as is offered to everyone else in an aircraft.

But to do so, it is argued, the child seats would have to be rearward facing. The design of aircraft seats allows only forward-facing infant seats to be fitted. Prototype designs for such seats do exist, but despite pleas to the CAA their use is not compulsory and probably never will be.

From the age of two, all children must have their own seat, say the authorities. But passengers are free to take their own "kiddy seat" on board with them if they wish. Protecting a child by putting them in a seat, however, means buying another ticket for a seat on the flight. Surely, say those in favour of compulsory legislation for infant seats, the cost of a ticket is as nought compared with a young life.

Those against this say that the chance of an accident, especially a ditching, in which a child would be saved by having its own facing seat is so remote that the costs involved would put many families off flying altogether.

Which would you choose?

Immigration computer halts Briton's trip

By Bill Frost

A British holidaymaker who has visited Spain for the past 16 years was prevented from entering the country after being wrongly identified as "undesirable" by a newly introduced immigration control computer.

While his wife was waved through, Keith Benn was detained at Malaga airport, then hustled back on board the same Air 2000 passenger jet which had just flown him from Manchester to the Costa del Sol.

It is thought that Mr Benn, a pub landlord, is the first British visitor to be barred from entering a European country since the introduction of the Schengen Agreement border control system on April 1, which Britain is not party to.

An Air 2000 official at Manchester Airport said: "The message we got was that one of our passengers was 'unacceptable'. He had shown up on the Schengen system and was put on our plane home by the Spanish."

Once back at Manchester in the early hours of last Saturday, he was interviewed by immigration officials and Special Branch detectives. They established that he was neither an illegal immigrant nor

an international criminal. Air 2000 then sent a fax to the Spanish authorities declaring that Mr Benn, who runs the Parkhead Inn at Egremont, Cumbria, had no criminal convictions and should be allowed to begin the holiday for which he had paid.

Having satisfied themselves that Mr Benn had been the victim of a computer error, the Spanish told him that he was welcome in Malaga after all. Tired and angry, he took a

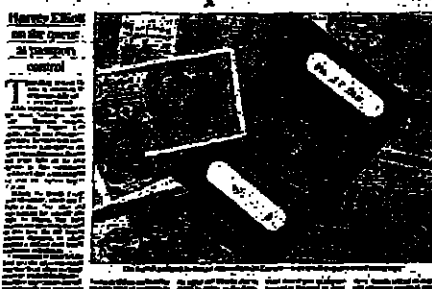
matched by the computer. I think he would have been fairly browned off about being turned away from Malaga airport and sent home, as would most people."

Mr Benn's daughter Amanda, 23, who has spoken to her father in Spain, said: "It's extraordinary what has happened. My father has never done anything wrong in his life. He has looked forward to his holiday so much and I know he would have been determined to get back to mum." Mr Benn was not taking calls at his hotel. A member of staff at the Parkhead Inn said: "He just wants to get on with his holiday."

Seven European Union nations — Portugal, Spain, France, the Benelux countries and Germany — are party to the immigration control system named after the Dutch town of Schengen in which the agreement to improve vigilance at the frontiers was drawn up. Britain has not signed. Once a traveller enters one of the seven countries and has been cleared by the Schengen system, he or she can, in theory, move freely between member nations without further checks.

A Foreign Office official said last night: "If Mr Benn did share his name with someone the Spanish authorities wanted to exclude, what happened was a legitimate mistake. Fortunately, the matter was sorted out early on and he can still enjoy his holiday."

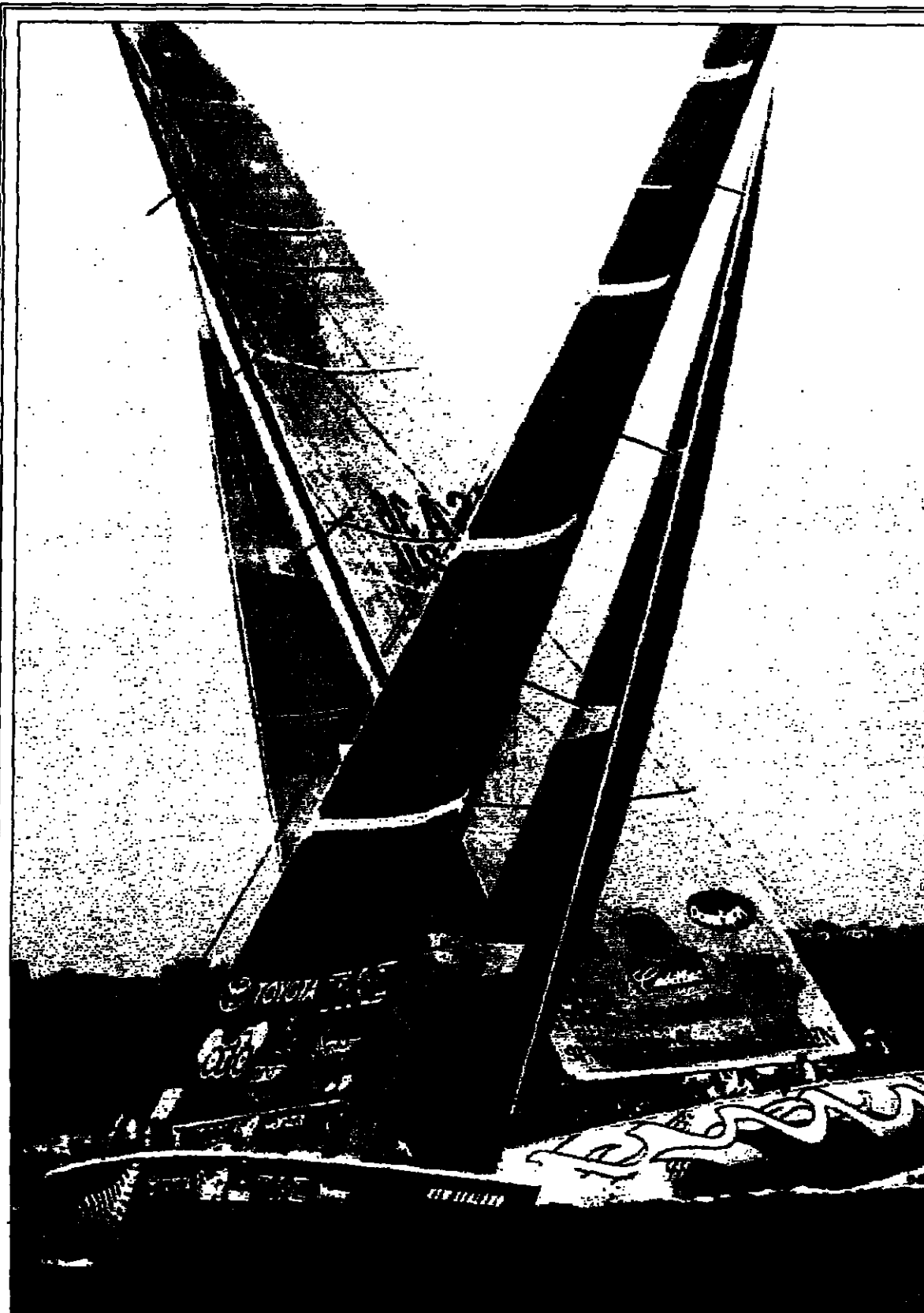
British penalised



How The Times foresaw difficulties in the wake of the cross-border agreement

coach from Manchester to Gatwick to board his third three-hour flight in 24 hours.

Mr Benn had booked with First Choice Holidays, which found him a spare seat aboard a Caledonian Airways flight to Malaga from Gatwick. A company source said: "Poor Mr Benn's name was wrongly



New Zealand's Black Magic rounds the first mark ahead of Young America in the America's Cup

Charter sail firms buoyed by Cup win

New Zealand's triumph in the America's Cup has sharpened interest in the country's pleasure-sailing industry (Ronald Faux writes). Charter companies already detect an increase in bookings from sailors keen to share in the enthusiasm the competition has generated.

In Auckland — long known as the City of Sails — thousands of small craft regularly throng the nearby Hauraki Gulf and the marinas have become a forest of yacht masts.

The New Zealand Tourism Board reports that the niche market of sailing charters and water-related activities will benefit from the Cup result. "It should prove a double advantage with immediate interest in the New Zealand win followed by even more international exposure when we defend the Cup. People here love sailing and 85 per cent of the population was reported to be watching the final race," a spokesman said.

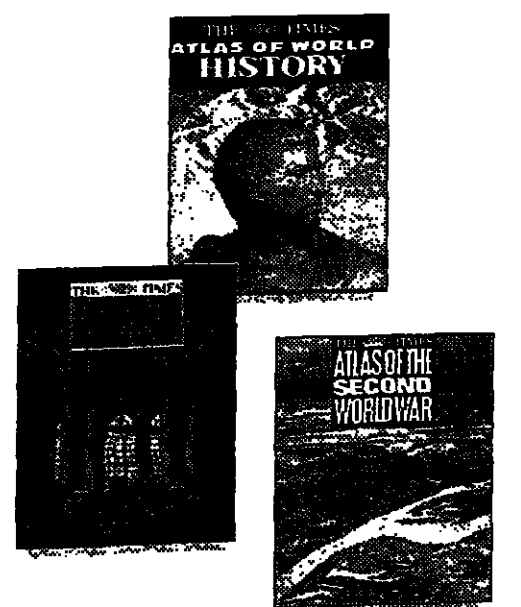
More than 100,000 visitors from Britain arrived in New Zealand last year. Only America sent more tourists. "Unfortunately perhaps, not all visitors arrived to go sailing, but the numbers who do show an interest in taking a charter boat are growing very healthily," said Robin Paine, the UK director of Moorings, the world's largest yacht charter company with 700 yachts and 29 international bases.

"British yachtsmen are starting to realise that the long journey is worthwhile to experience the kind of sailing grounds that produced the New Zealand champions," Mr Paine added. Air New Zealand Boeing 747-400 series long-haul airliners now link London and Auckland via Los Angeles in a direct flight. The best sailing that New Zealand offers is along the northeast coast of North Island, between Auckland and the Bay of Islands, where the Pacific swell sweeps in, anchorages are sheltered and the winds reliable.

THE TIMES

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Storm over holiday weather forecasts

INACCURATE radio and television weather forecasts are costing Britain's holiday resorts millions of pounds in lost bookings, according to a tourism chief who is now seeking a ban on long-range weather forecasts (writes Harvey Elliott).

Ron Morrison Smith, chief executive of the West Country Tourist Board, said: "I have heard forecasters such as Ian McCaskill say that if you are thinking of going to the West Country you should take an umbrella."

"On the Thursday before Easter, people were told that it would rain, when in fact it was fine, warm and dry, and again over the VE-Day Bank holiday weekend they were put off by warnings of poor weather when in fact it was fine."

"The forecasters may think they are being flippant but they can have a devastating effect on the tourism industry by putting off people who otherwise would have come." He says that thousands of tourists cancelled planned trips to popular West Country resorts when they heard the inaccurate forecast.

He is now pressing other tourism chiefs to join a campaign to ban all weather forecasts beyond 24 hours.

The Meteorological Office, Bracknell, had a certain degree of sympathy with his views — although a spokesman flatly denied that forecasters were "flippant". He said: "The problem is that with both the BBC and ITV longer-range forecasts, there is very little time to go into detail so everything has to be broad-brush. The forecasts for the following day for any part

A tourism chief blames the weatherman for deterring tourists

of the country are generally about 85 per cent accurate, but that falls sharply over the next few days out.

"Our forecast for three days is by and large as good as the one-day forecast was ten or 15 years ago. But we have only to get the speed of an approaching weather front wrong by 5 mph, for example, to make an enormous difference to the time rain may arrive."

The chance of any given day having the same sort of weather as that over the previous 24 hours is about 60 per cent. "At least we are better than that," the Met Office said.

Mr Morrison Smith agreed that not enough time was allocated to detailed forecasting on television or radio — and that, he believes, is at least partly to blame for the problems. "But they don't seem to be aware of the financial hardship they cause if they get it wrong," he said.

"They should stick to 24 hours ahead and no more, then they might have a chance of being right. But to guess at what might happen three, four or even five days ahead is just wrong. It makes me very angry, and, frankly, I would not pay them in bottle tops."

THE Meteorological Office said yesterday that the weather in the West Country this weekend should be very pleasant: "We are getting a big area of high pressure starting to build up now," it said, "and it should bring lots of dry weather with plenty of sunshine and much warmer temperatures on both Saturday and Sunday."

Holiday hell: some British weather is all too predictable.

Separate tables in mid-air

AIRLINE passengers should be segregated according to age and interests, says the Air Transport Users Council. John Parr, the director-general, told a symposium that mixing up passengers could cause "irritation, if not worse". He urged airlines to split their cabins so that the growing number of retired people need not have to travel alongside backpackers and families with children, and teenagers with football supporters.

□ A FLOATING 18-hole miniature golf course is to be built into the Royal Caribbean Line's new 1,508 passenger ship, the *Legend of the Seas*. It is claimed to be the first 18-hole course on a cruise ship and has artificial greens surrounded by "rough" which the shipping company believes will "duplicate the actual shore-side golf experience". The longest hole is 32 feet.

□ THE number of timeshare owners worldwide is still growing sharply. More than 2.5 million families own timeshares and last year the largest timeshare exchange network, RCI, organised 1.7 million holiday exchanges.

THE TIMES Take a child free on a Tussauds visit



Port Aventura, at Salou on Spain's Costa Dorada coast, covers 285 acres and is based on five themed lands, from Mediterranean, a typical Mediterranean village, to America's Far West (pictured), typical China, Mexico and Polynesia. The main lure is Dragon Khan, which turns riders upside down eight times during the three-minute ride at up to 70 miles per hour. It is claimed to have the world's tallest loop — the height of an eight-storey building. The park has another high-speed rollercoaster, El Diablo, as well as three water rides. Air-conditioned theatres offer up to ten different live shows each day.

Port Aventura, Autovia Salou Vila-seca, 43480 Vila-seca, Tarragona. Telephone: 0171 231 5432 10am-8pm, (high season) 10am-midnight. Admission: Adult £19, Child (under 13) £15.

HOW TO APPLY
Simply collect four differently numbered tokens from the eight we are printing daily in *The Times* and then attach them to the voucher that appeared on Monday (with offer conditions) and Tuesday. Two vouchers plus tokens enables readers to visit more than one of the eight attractions.

Complete details on voucher and present it to the box office at the attraction you want to visit. You will be entitled to one free child entry per party when paying one full adult admission.

THE TIMES
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WEEKEND TRAVEL
In Weekend on Saturday
Artistic Brittany; Art Nouveau in Epemay; short breaks from Morocco to Colditz; the wilds of Tunisia; to Poland by bus; and the villages of north Devon

Edberg gives master-class for teenage opponent

FROM STUART JONES, TENNIS CORRESPONDENT, ROME

A SENSE of order was restored to the Italian Open yesterday by one of the elder statesmen. Stefan Edberg, evading the perils that continued to beset his fellow seeds, resisted the potentially unnerving challenge of a talented 19-year-old to reach the last 16.

Whenever he sees a teenager on the other side of the net, Edberg's memory stirs uncomfortably. On the one occasion that he featured in the final of the French Open, the only grand slam championship missing from his list of honours, he was beaten by the precocious Michael Chang, then 17.

In the light of events over the opening two days here, Edberg had reason to be anxious about the prospect of meeting Marcelo Rios. The recipient of one of the five wild cards, he is regarded, with Mark Philippoussis, as the brightest of the emerging youngsters.

From Santiago and with jet black hair which hangs half-way down his back, he was the junior champion at the US Open and the junior world champion in 1993. His ability has not diminished since he entered the senior professional ranks last year.

He rose to prominence at the French Open. Though knocked out in the second round by Pete Sampras in straight sets, he took the world No 1 to two tie-breaks. Within 12 months he climbed more than 400 places in the rankings and now lies 67th.

A left-hander, he has already defeated a member of the top ten, Alberto Berasategui, and Edberg, no longer figures among the elite group. Nor was Edberg competing on a surface that he relishes. He had not chosen to play here for more than a

decade. The threat, delayed by rain in the early afternoon, was evident but Edberg, the No 12 seed, dismissed it with ease. He charmed the spectators on the centre court with his dashing style, which contrasts so vividly with the clay-court exponents.

As Thomas Muster, Sergi Bruguera and Todd Martin were all dropping sets elsewhere, Edberg swept to victory in a mere 71 minutes. Rios was able to bemoan his oncoming opponent only when he was in imminent danger of defeat. At 5-1 in the second set, he broke. At 5-2, he saved a match point but could protect himself no longer, going out 6-3, 6-3. Rios, significantly, is coached by Larry Stefanki. His last notable left-handed pupil was a young John McEnroe.

Bruguera, the No 8 seed, recovered to beat Jacco Eltingh 6-2, 4-6, 6-4 and Muster, seeded seventh, came back to dismiss Jan Siemerink 3-6, 6-4, 6-3, to protect his remarkable sequence. He has won his last 24 matches on clay, the last 19 of them in a row.

The only former champion left in the field, he was completing his 600th match, a total surpassed by only ten of the players on the tour. However, the list of distinguished victims — half as many qualifiers as seeds had reached the last 32 — was lengthened by the loss of Martin.

The No 10 seed, he submitted to Bohdan Ulihrach, another virtual unknown to be making his name in the Foro Italico. Aged 20 and from the Czech Republic, he had earned little more than \$25,000 (about £16,000) as a professional before going through 6-4, 3-6, 6-3 to face Muster in the third round.



Bruguera struggles, dropping a set to Eltingh, before clinching second-round victory

Sánchez Vicario lifts gloom

FROM ALIX RAMSAY
IN BERLIN

IT SEEMED that everything was trying to dampen Arantxa Sánchez Vicario's enthusiasm at the German Open women's tennis championship yesterday. Playing her first match as the new world No 1, she was kept waiting by the rain, given the run around by Nathalie Tauziat and interrupted yet again by the rain before she was able to make her way into the third round, 6-2, 6-3.

Success here, however, would put Sánchez Vicario further ahead of Steffi Graf at

the top of the rankings, but she is not going to fall into that trap. "No, there is no pressure," she said. "This is great preparation for the French Open."

Tauziat has plied her trade on the circuit long enough to know a chance when she sees one. Yesterday she decided the best form of defence was attack and, after Sánchez Vicario had eased to a 3-0 lead in the first set, the canny Frenchwoman reloaded and took aim.

She set up four break points to level the score at 3-3 but, with the rain coming down,

could not finish them off. As the downpour grew heavier, so Tauziat's resolve weakened. By the time the match was pulled off court her ardour was well and truly dampened at 5-2 down.

Back on court in the sunshine an hour and a half later, however, both women had cheered up considerably, particularly Sánchez Vicario. Tauziat was giving little away, but the No 1 was soon showing that her ranking is no fluke.

Martina Hingis's debut in Berlin lasted but one round. Yesterday she was beaten by Sabine Hack 6-3, 1-6, 6-3.

SPORTS LETTERS

Grant cut hits British skiing

From Mr Malcolm Erskine
and others

Sir, The Sports Council's cut in funding to the British skiing teams (News report, May 15) is causing a drain of talent, potential and faith among the team members. The long-term consequence is to deprive young and future skiers of opportunities in the sport. This will continue as long as the council proceeds with its decision to reduce the grant to the British Ski Federation (BSF) from £300,000 in 1994 to £120,000 in 1998.

The turnover of the ski industry in Britain is estimated at £375 million. There are over 3,000 people employed in servicing the one and a half million British skiers. With five Scottish resorts and 80 artificial ski slopes in the United Kingdom, skiing is neither a minority sport nor is it elitist.

Our team members are as hard-working as the sportsmen and women in other British teams. Because of the financial burden and risk of

injury, frequently the rewards are less and the sacrifices greater.

Across the spectrum of the three Olympic and four world championship sports that the BSF administers, there are 28 Britons at present in the top 100 of their world rankings. Two years ago a Briton won a silver medal in his world championships. There are many more developing skiers who are well on course for the top. All this is now in jeopardy. The BSF cannot hope to run competitive programmes without a sensible commitment from the Sports Council.

We urge the council to reconsider its decision. The effect on skiing and the young racers in training could be disastrous.

Yours faithfully,
M. ERSKINE,
K. BARTELSKI, M. DIXON,
M. BELL, G. BELL,
R. COBBING, R. DUNCAN,
M. JARDINE,
2 Francis Court,
Crane Park Avenue,
Surrey.

Start on Sunday

From Mr Bob Prichard

Sir, Alan Lee suggests (May 8) that there is a "logical" case to switch cricket's four-day championship fixtures to run from Wednesday to Saturday, and so avoid interrupting matches with Sunday's one-day games. Clearly, though, counties would suffer blank Saturdays from time to time, something most of them could ill-afford.

Why not play the "Sunday" league games on Saturdays, then the four-day fixtures from

Sunday to Wednesday? This would guarantee (weather permitting) cricket every Saturday, Sunday and bank holiday Monday. Counties that rely heavily on midweek business hospitality tents would still have Monday and Tuesday for these (instead of Thursday and Friday). Test matches would run from Saturdays to Wednesdays. It seems to me that everyone then gets what they want.

Yours faithfully,
BOB PRICHARD,
4 Roundmead Avenue,
Loughton, Essex.

Pride of Kent

From Mr E. W. Swanton

Sir, Pat Gibson wrote an entertaining report of the first day of Kent v Leicestershire (May 12), but I can't let him get away with the assertion that Frank Woolley did not make a hundred before lunch at Canterbury.

On August 8, 1934 Percy Chapman chose to bat first against Nottinghamshire on a flier of a pitch following rain, trusting that the Pride of Kent

would put the bowlers in their place.

Frank liked going in first in his later years, saying he could see the new ball better. Now aged 47, he obliged to the tune of 101 out of 155 and was out at ten minutes past one. Kent declared at 445 for six and Tich Freeman and Father Marriot bowled them to victory in two days.

Yours faithfully,
E. W. SWANTON,
Delf House,
Sandwich, Kent.

Problems for supporters

From Mr Stephen Solley, QC

Sir, Last week I went to the European Cup Winners' Cup final at Parc des Princes, Paris. I was with my young son, and we sat with the Arsenal supporters. The authorities should be taken to task for gross failures to ensure proper standards of safety.

There were no stewards to be seen in the stands. Police officers were heard telling people to sit anywhere, rather than in their designated seats, with the result that hundreds of people could not find seats, and all the aisles were choked with supporters throughout the match.

At the end of the match Arsenal supporters were kept for 25 minutes trapped in their blocks, faced with riot police. Most of them had been in their seats for three hours. This extra delay meant that they emerged from the ground only just before their rivals.

The shameful way in which English supporters are treated may be the fault of a tiny minority, but the Government must step in to support the vast majority of law-abiding football enthusiasts.

Yours faithfully,
STEPHEN SOLLEY,
1 Pump Court, Temple, EC4.

Cricketing myth

From Mr M. H. G. Allison

Sir, Who started the nonsense about "if it's all right with Yorkshire, it's all right with England"?

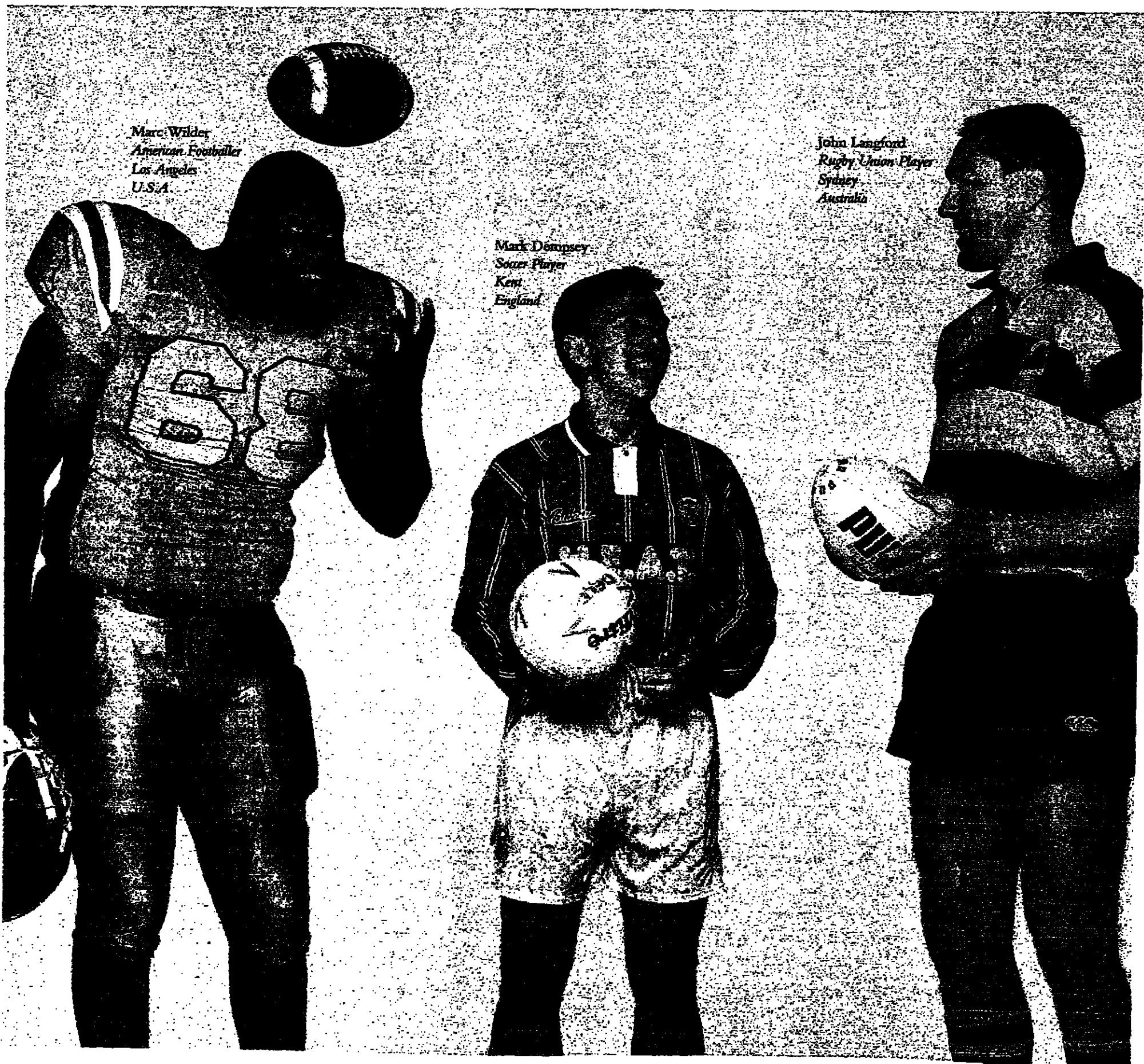
The most successful periods in Yorkshire cricket were 1919-25 (five times champions); 1931-39 (seven times champions); 1959-68 (seven times champions).

During the whole of these periods (apart from the Bodyline Tests of 1932-33) England did not win an Ashes series.

Yours truly,
MICHAEL H. G. ALLISON,
23 Sudbrooke Lane,
Nettleham,
Lincolnshire.

Sports Letters may be sent by fax to 0171-762 5211.

THERE ARE
MORE THINGS
THAT BRING
US TOGETHER
THAN KEEP US
APART.



BRITISH AIRWAYS
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England plan dual role for Stewart

Illingworth must allow Atherton meaningful input

BY ALAN LEE, CRICKET CORRESPONDENT

THE newly streamlined England selection panel is in session for the first time today and, interesting as its inaugural party for the Test match in the West Indies should be, the real fascination will be reserved for the flies on the wall. The scope of Raymond Illingworth's influence is now limitless and it is effectively for him and his conscience to decide if the others in the room have any say at all.

Much has occurred since England's last match, at Perth in early February, and although he will disclaim any design or deviousness, the effect of it all has been to invest Illingworth with a power that no chairman of selectors nor team manager has previously enjoyed. Because he is now doing both jobs, Illingworth can pick the players he wants and prepare them as he sees fit.

This may be all to the good. At least there can now be no confusion over who is actually running the show, as there was when Illingworth and Keith Fletcher were apparently pulling in opposite directions during the most undignified days of the winter. Fletcher, as privately he now concedes, had no proper job from the moment Illingworth was appointed chairman and although murky theories abound of similar conflict with Michael Atherton, the circumstances are entirely different.

Chairman and captain have had words, and not only in private. Some have been offended, including a leading team sponsor who believes Atherton has been treated "like a child". But if the perception of distance between them remains strong it is in part because the Test and County Cricket Board (TCCB)

crassly missed the chance to promote a united front by failing to invite Atherton to attend the announcement of his own reappointment.

There is, however, mutual respect in this relationship and something else besides. Illingworth had no need of a manager, because he always felt he could do the job better himself, but, at 62, he grudgingly admits he does need a captain. It is now his duty to encourage Atherton to spread his wings sensibly, rather than to clip them too severely, and that includes giving him a generous input into team selection.

The same courtesy must be offered to the new selector.

There is a potential conflict of opinion over who should keep wicket but the sensible decision will be to entrust the gloves to Alec Stewart. It will be different, of course, over five days but in limited-overs cricket Stewart happily handles a dual role and, on present form, there is not even the batting potential of Steven Rhodes to set against the idea.

Stewart is one of six batsmen who almost pick themselves for this form of the game and if he keeps wicket there is a valuable victory for a seventh. Alan Wells, John Crawley and Robin Smith will all have their supporters but these are names likelier to feature in the Test series. This is a good opportunity to introduce one of the assertive young players now queuing up for higher honours and, from a short-list of Jason Gallian, Adam Holford and Alistair Brown, I narrowly nominate Gallian, of Lancashire.

David Graveney, whose singular qualifications as recently retired player and trusted union representative mean he is closer to the county professional, his strengths and failings, than virtually anyone in the land. His contribution can be invaluable, if properly employed.

The debate today will produce 13 players to report to Trent Bridge next Tuesday for the first of the three one-day internationals. There will be subtle differences between this and the intended Test squad. There is more to be lost than gained, for instance, by playing Devon Malcolm, or by exposing Richard Stemp, or the likeliest young spin bowler for

Ward and Benson maintain fine run

BY PAT GIBSON

HOVE: Kent (2pts) beat Sussex by eight wickets

IT NEVER rains, but it pours. A wash-out, like they had almost everywhere else would have given Sussex a place in the Benson and Hedges Cup quarter-finals. Instead they found themselves marooned on dry land as Kent swept them out of the competition on a flood of runs, enabling Somerset to go through.

There was enough rain in the morning to delay the resumption by 90 minutes, but the pitch remained perfect for batting, and Sussex's fears that a total of 300 for six might not be enough were confirmed just as soon as Benson and Ward warmed to their task.

This contrasting opening pair had already shared partnerships of 117 against Somerset, 229 against Surrey and 149 against Ireland in Kent's three previous group matches, and now they put on 147 in 28 overs to leave Sussex looking to the leaden sky as their only source of salvation.

They looked in vain. It did get dark enough at one stage for four lights to appear on the scoreboard, and send the groundsmen hurrying for the covers. But the rain stayed away, and although the umpires gave him the option, Benson had no intention of going off until Kent had overtaken Sussex's run-rate of 5.5 an over which would have been decisive in an unfinished match.

Well as they played, Benson and Ward achieved that only briefly, but they always looked as though they could if they had to. Benson was at his economical best, clipping his drives away with a short backlift and a minimum of effort, while Ward, not for the first time, made it difficult to understand why he has never played for England, at least in one-day internationals.

He is a wonderful time of the ball, and he can improve



Lewry tries in vain to stop the flow of runs for Sussex at Hove yesterday

as well, as he showed with three reverse sweeps, all deftly played, off Greenfield's off spin, which brought him three of his nine boundaries.

He had made 76 at a run a ball when he hooked Stephenson and was well caught by Giddins at long leg.

Sussex were still in the game — just — because the weather was at its most threatening. But there was no hint

of panic from Benson and no sign of nerves from Walker, a former captain of the England Under-19 team, who has been given the chance to establish himself in the Kent side.

He was soon smacking Greenfield for four and six, and after he had driven Giddins back over his head for another four on his way to an unbeaten 69 and the gold award, the end came quickly.

The second wicket had put on 138 in 22 overs when Benson was caught and walked by Salisbury for 119, the highest of his four centuries in the competition.

In came de Silva, who was in no mood to hang about in the cold. He took 15 off four balls from Stephenson, and Kent were home, and amazingly still dry, with 17 balls to spare.

Season in turmoil as holders miss out

BY SIMON WILDE

WARWICKSHIRE'S season is only 30 days old but it is already, by last year's standards, a failure. Thrashed in their first match by England A and their grip on the AFA Equity & Law Sunday League loosened by two defeats, they yesterday relinquished their hold on the Benson and Hedges Cup, one of three trophies that they won in 1994, by failing to reach the knock-out stages.

Warwickshire's hopes depended on them beating the Minor Counties and Nottinghamshire losing to Leicestershire. But, by 11am, Nottinghamshire's match had been abandoned because of rain and the one point they gained ensured that they finished runners-up to Lancashire.

Warwickshire's match with Lancashire and Yorkshire — and Lancashire's with Durham — were subsequently also lost to rain, as was the group B match between Derbyshire and Yorkshire. Derbyshire needed to win to qualify and the abandonment enabled Yorkshire to win the group ahead of Worcestershire, who also went through.

Gloucestershire made certain of a quarter-final home tie by beating Glamorgan by nine runs at Swansea. Glamorgan, chasing 177 to win and qualify themselves, lost James and Hemp to the first seven balls of the innings. Srinath won the gold award with three wickets for 16 runs in 11 overs.

Middlesex were declared winners on run-rate of their match with the Combined Universities at Lord's and went through as runners-up to Gloucestershire in group C. Only three of last year's quarter-finalists — Kent, Nottinghamshire and Worcestershire — will thus enter the draw for the last eight this morning.

There was no play on the second day of the match between Worcestershire and the West Indians at New Road, which was so waterlogged that it is unlikely to be fit for any play today either.

Pos	Team (Player's name)	Pts
1	Devon & Somerset (D. Tait)	4370
2	Derbyshire (M. A. Crossley)	4269
3	On the Green (P. Penny)	4243
4	Gloucestershire (M. C. Gardner)	4217
5	Gloucestershire (M. C. Gardner)	4217
6	Gloucestershire (M. C. Gardner)	4217
7	Baldy's Wonders (M. S. Kemp)	4198
8	Taylor's Tigers (M. S. Kemp)	4198
9	Quenington 1st XI (M. S. Kemp)	4183
10	Quenington 2nd XI (M. S. Kemp)	4183
11	County Fire K10 (J. Hunt)	4187
12	The Wild Weasels (M. S. Kemp)	4184
13	Dartford Diamonds (M. S. Kemp)	4159
14	Purple Pussies (M. S. Kemp)	4159
15	A4 Lark Rise (J. L. Sweet)	4154
16	The Run Rats (J. L. Sweet)	4149
17	Midwell XI (M. S. Kemp)	4148
18	Ram's Sc. (M. S. Kemp)	4148
19	Best Bloom B. Eleven (M. S. Kemp)	4140
20	The Baggies XI (M. S. Kemp)	4139
21	Oakmead (M. S. Kemp)	4138
22	Scotlan Exiles (M. S. Kemp)	4138
23	The Salmon Eleven (M. S. Kemp)	4122
24	Deeptide XI (M. S. Kemp)	4114
25	The Cunning Wids (J. L. Sweet)	4113
26	The Incapables (J. L. Sweet)	4108

Pos	Team (Player's name)	Pts
1	Lanterns (M. A. Crossley)	4058
2	Rochdale Villa (M. A. Crossley)	4058
3	Knights (M. A. Crossley)	4058
4	Knights (M. A. Crossley)	4058
5	Knights (M. A. Crossley)	4058
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24	Knights (M. A. Crossley)	4058
25	Knights (M. A. Crossley)	4058
26	Knights (M. A. Crossley)	4058

Pos	Team (Player's name)	Pts
1	The Halford Eleven (M. S. Kemp)	4041
2	Little Broom (M. S. Kemp)	4040
3	Sarge Slipsides (M. S. Kemp)	4039
4	Stumped Again (M. S. Kemp)	4038
5	Pen Koda (M. S. Kemp)	4038
6	Drums (M. S. Kemp)	4038
7	Knights (M. S. Kemp)	4038
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25	Knights (M. S. Kemp)	4038
26	Knights (M. S. Kemp)	4038

Pos	Team (Player's name)	Pts
1	Adams' Aces (M. A. Crossley)	3959
2	Little Broom (M. S. Kemp)	3958
3	Sarge Slipsides (M. S. Kemp)	3958
4	Stumped Again (M. S. Kemp)	3958
5	Pen Koda (M. S. Kemp)	3958
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11	Knights (M. S. Kemp)	3758
12	Knights (M. S. Kemp)	3758
13	Knights (M. S. Kemp)	3758
14	Knights (M. S. Kemp)	3758
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19	Knights (M. S. Kemp)	3758
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21	Knights (M. S. Kemp)	3758
22	Knights (M. S. Kemp)	3758
23	Knights (M. S. Kemp)	3758
24	Knights (M. S. Kemp)	3758
25	Knights (M. S. Kemp)	3758
26	Knights (M. S. Kemp)	3758

Scores in brackets relate to the points scored in the last week of the game; others relate to the season-long game. Figures include all matches completed by May 15.			
Player (No)	Runs	Wkts	Total
Batsmen (001-113)			
C. J. Adams (001)	135 (24)	0 (0)	135 (24)
J. C. Adams (002)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
G. P. Archer (003)	135 (65)	0 (0)	135 (65)
K. L. T. Arthurs (004)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Neil On (005)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
M. A. Atherton (006)	390 (30)	0 (0)	390 (30)
C. W. J. Athey (007)	243 (109)	0 (0)	243 (109)
R. J. Bailey (008)	173 (111)	0 (0)	173 (111)
P. J. Barnett (009)	228 (112)	0 (0)	228 (112)
M. B. Benson (010)	305 (192)	0 (0)	305 (192)
M. G. Bevan (011)	282 (28)	0 (0)	282 (28)
D. J. Bicknell (012)	177 (47)	0 (0)	177 (47)
T. J. Bloor (013)	100 (30)	0 (0)	100 (30)
P. D. Bowler (014)	246 (16)	0 (0)	246 (16)
N. B. Briers (015)	222 (77)	0 (0)	222 (77)
A. D. Brown (016)	449 (21)	0 (0)	449 (21)
B. Burt (017)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
S. L. Caird (018)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
J. C. Carr (019)	171 (7)	0 (0)	171 (7)
S. Chandrasekhar (020)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
M. J. Church (021)	64 (0)	0 (0)	64 (0)
P. A. Cotter (022)	262 (18)	0 (0)	262 (18)
G. R. Cowley (023)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
J. P. Crawley (024)	219 (51)	0 (0)	219 (51)
W. J. Cresswell (025)	208 (132)	0 (0)	208 (132)
D. J. Cullen (026)	267 (32)	0 (0)	267 (32)
T. S. Cusack (027)	189 (104)	0 (0)	189 (104)
A. D. Davies (028)	107 (53)	0 (0)	107 (53)
P. A. de Silva (029)	189 (57)	0 (0)	189 (57)
M. P. Downard (030)	238 (129)	0 (0)	238 (129)
N. H. Farnsworth (031)	138 (133)	0 (0)	138 (133)
A. Fordham (032)	138 (133)	0 (0)	138 (133)
J. E. Gallian (033)	157 (63)	0 (0)	157 (63)
M. W. Gooch (034)	482 (0)	0 (0)	482 (0)
A. P. Grayson (035)	182 (14)	0 (0)	182 (14)
K. Greenfield (036)	91 (18)	0 (0)	91 (18)
J. W. Hall (037)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
H. H. Hartley (038)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
R. J. Harrison (039)	225 (11)	0 (0)	225 (11)
A. N. Hayhurst (040)	177 (39)	0 (0)	177 (39)
R. H. Hayes (041)	180 (31)	0 (0)	180 (31)
H. H. Hemp (042)	180 (31)	0 (0)	180 (31)
G. D. Hodgson (043)	311 (163)	0 (0)	311 (163)
A. J. Holford (044)	258 (68)	0 (0)	258 (68)
N. Hutton (045)	38 (0)	0 (0)	38 (0)
S. Hutton (046)	182 (19)	0 (0)	182 (19)
P. Johnson (047)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
M. Keach (051)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
S. A. Kellert (052)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
N. V. Knight (053)	157 (30)	0 (0)	157 (30)
A. J. Lamb (054)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
B. C. Lane (055)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
M. N. Lathwell (056)	77 (35)	0 (0)	77 (35)
W. Larkins (057)	150 (30)	0 (0)	150 (30)
D. A. Leathhead (058)	83 (0)	0 (0)	83 (0)
J. B. Lewis (059)	189 (108)	0 (0)	189 (108)
N. J. Lloyd (060)	145 (48)	0 (0)	145 (48)
G. D. Lloyd (061)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
J. J. Longley (062)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
M. B. Lough (063)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
K. J. Macmillan (064)	138 (10)	0 (0)	138 (10)
M. P. Maynard (065)	327 (108)	0 (0)	327 (108)
S. J. Macmillan (066)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
A. M. Metcalfe (067)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
C. Middleton (068)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
C. Middleton (069)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)

Striker defers decision on new deal

Collymore keeps anxious Forest on tenterhooks

By OUR SPORTS STAFF

STAN COLLYMORE will keep Frank Clark, the Nottingham Forest manager, in suspense for another fortnight. The striker was expected to tell Clark yesterday whether he would sign a lucrative new pay deal or reject Forest's offer, sparking a transfer scramble.

Clark said: "I'm not expecting a decision from Stan until we come back from Singapore and Australia. Stan's going on tour with us tomorrow and hopefully we will be able to carry on our talks. I'm determined to do everything I can to persuade him that Forest is the place to be."

Collymore, who scored 25 goals during the season, was the subject of speculation yesterday, with suggestions that he would be put up for sale at fees ranging from £8.5 million to £10 million. Liverpool,

Everton and Aston Villa have all been linked with Collymore, whose tour with Forest covers three matches over a two-week period.

Clark, meanwhile, has been named manager of the year in a poll conducted by the League Managers' Association. Mick Wadsworth, who led Carlisle United to the third division title, was a vote away in second place with Danny Wilson, of Barnsley, third. Divisional awards also went to Bruce Rioch (Bolton Wanderers), David Webb (Brentford) and Wadsworth.

Glenn Hoddle, the Chelsea manager, has countered press speculation by insisting that Dennis Wise is staying at Stamford Bridge. Earlier this season, Wise became the first Premiership player to sign a deal taking him into the next millennium and Hoddle yesterday criticised reports that he is to be sold.

"The speculation is utter rubbish," Hoddle said. "Dennis Wise is central to Chelsea's future plans. We have had no inquiries, let alone negotiations, about his transfer. We want to strengthen the squad and you don't achieve that by selling your best players."

Wise, who is due back in court this summer to appeal against a three-month prison sentence for an assault on a taxi driver, has not played for Chelsea since the end of February because of injury.

Ipswich Town will not seek to renew the work permit for their striker, Bulutcho Guechev. The Bulgarian arrived at Portman Road in a £250,000 transfer from Sporting Lisbon three years ago. Meanwhile, Alex Ferguson, the Manchester United manager, has delivered a "hands-off" warning to neighbouring Birmingham City over his assistant manager, Brian Kidd. Kidd, 45, has emerged as City's top target to replace Brian Horton at Maine Road. While Francis Lee, the City chairman, denied that he had approached Kidd, he is known to admire the way Ferguson's No 2 has established United's successful scouting network.

"There's absolutely no way we will be giving City permission to speak to Brian," Ferguson declared. "He's under contract and we worked hard last summer to agree a new three-year deal with him. That's a lengthy contract and there's no way he's going to leave here."

Kidd was an "integral part" of the Old Trafford set-up, Ferguson added.

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Collymore is delaying a decision on signing a new deal with Nottingham Forest

Court lifts ban on Krabbe and awards damages

By OUR SPORTS STAFF

KATRIN KRABBE'S two-year ban after a positive drugs test was ordered to be lifted by a German court yesterday. The regional court in Munich also directed the authorities that suspended the former world sprint champion to pay her damages for lost income, estimated to be about £1.8 million. Lawyers for the International Amateur Athletic Federation (IAAF) and the German Track Federation said they would appeal.

Krabbe, 25, who won the world 100 metres and 200 metres titles in 1991, is expecting a baby later this month. Her suspension is due to expire on August 23, shortly after the world championships in Gothenburg.

She was banned along with her fellow Germans, Grit Breuer and Manuela Derr, after the three failed an out-of-competition test in South Africa in 1992. They had taken clenbuterol, an anabolic stimulant. Krabbe admitted using the substance but said she had not known it was banned.

Christopher Winner, an IAAF spokesman, said: "We don't consider Krabbe's claim valid. She is the agent of her own misfortune. She took the drug, and she admitted taking it. We will, of course, appeal against the German court decision. But beyond that we do not believe it is in the competence of civil courts to rule in federation matters, and we stand by our rules."

"We would hope that the newly-revived IOC [International Olympic Committee] arbitration court will encourage athletes to use an appeals route under the sports umbrella. Otherwise we risk seeing chaos reign," he added.

Krabbe's coach, Thorsten Heuser, said the athlete may now change her mind about retiring to follow a modelling career and run again.

IN BRIEF

Thompson brings respite to England

A GOAL in the last 90 seconds by Robert Thompson enabled England to force a 3-3 draw with Australia in the fourth international hockey match at Hobart yesterday (Sydney Friskin writes).

For the first time in the six-match series, which Australia lead 3-0, England took the lead when Crutchley scored in the sixth minute from a penalty stroke which followed a short corner. Australia redressed the balance in the 23rd minute through Stacy, who converted a short corner.

Thompson restored England's lead two minutes into the second half but Hager levelled the score for Australia in the 44th minute. Lewis, a substitute, scored four minutes later to give Australia a 3-2 lead which they held until Thompson saved the day for England.

Agassi fined

Tennis Andre Agassi was yesterday fined £1,592 for his angry exchange with a spectator after his quarter-final defeat by Sergi Bruguera at the German Open in Hamburg last week. Nicola Arzi, of the ATP Tour, said that Agassi was fined for "unsportsmanlike conduct" for remarks he made to a court-side spectator, who complained about the quality of the match.

Centre stage

Cycling: Filippo Casagrande, of Italy, gained his first professional victory when his late surge took him past Rolf Sorensen, of Denmark, on the fifth stage of the Giro d'Italia in Tortoreto Lido yesterday. Sorensen, one of four survivors from an early breakaway group, briefly took the overall lead but, at the end of the stage, Tony Rominger, of Switzerland, still led by 51 seconds from Maurizio Fondriest, of Italy.

Day of decision for cash-starved Exeter

EXETER City representatives will today hope to convince the Football League that they have the financial resources to carry on. If they fail, it could be the end of league football at St James' Park after 91 years.

"We have given Exeter as much flexibility and opportunity as possible to detail their commitment to the Football League and we are now looking for assurances they will be able to fulfil their obligations and fixtures for next season," a league spokesman said.

Exeter, £1.5 million in debt and in administration since

November, finished bottom of the third division but were saved from relegation because Macclesfield were denied promotion from the Vauxhall Conference. Developers have agreed to buy the ground for around £750,000 on a lease-back arrangement but that does not solve the immediate cash shortfall.

The picture looks rosier for Gillingham, who were threatened with possible expulsion unless they were out of administrative receivership by the end of the month. The league will today hear the club is hopeful of striking a deal in the near future.

YESTERDAY'S RACING RESULTS

York

Going: good
2.00 (1st) 1. DOVEBRACE (M. Wigham, 4-1) 2. Pheasant Handicap (top riding) 3. Lucayan Prince (J. Wigham, 10-1) 4. 3. Breeze (H. Hughes, 7-1) 5. ALDO RAN (M. Wigham, 10-1) 6. World Premier (H. Hughes, 10-1) 7. 14. Salto (H. Hughes, 10-1) 8. 14. Salto (H. Hughes, 10-1) 9. A Breeze at Tattersall (H. Hughes, 10-1) 10. 14. Salto (H. Hughes, 10-1) 11. 14. Salto (H. Hughes, 10-1) 12. 14. Salto (H. Hughes, 10-1) 13. 14. Salto (H. Hughes, 10-1) 14. 14. Salto (H. Hughes, 10-1) 15. 14. Salto (H. Hughes, 10-1) 16. 14. Salto (H. Hughes, 10-1) 17. 14. Salto (H. Hughes, 10-1) 18. 14. Salto (H. Hughes, 10-1) 19. 14. Salto (H. Hughes, 10-1) 20. 14. Salto (H. Hughes, 10-1) 21. 14. Salto (H. Hughes, 10-1) 22. 14. Salto (H. Hughes, 10-1) 23. 14. Salto (H. Hughes, 10-1) 24. 14. Salto (H. Hughes, 10-1) 25. 14. Salto (H. Hughes, 10-1) 26. 14. Salto (H. Hughes, 10-1) 27. 14. Salto (H. Hughes, 10-1) 28. 14. Salto (H. Hughes, 10-1) 29. 14. Salto (H. Hughes, 10-1) 30. 14. Salto (H. Hughes, 10-1) 31. 14. 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Migratory birds offer a colourful display

There may be an unseasonal chill in the air, but let there be no doubt — summer is truly upon us. Its arrival is heralded not by the first swallow or the spate of fashion features telling us what to wear at Royal Ascot and Henley, but by a far more reliable pointer to warm days ahead — the annual disappearance of Judith Chalmers.

Last night, as they have for so many years now, she and Wish You Were Here... (ITV) sailed off into the sunset which, just for record, was their cliché, not mine. Her job done, that famous tan aglow, Chalmers departed wherever it is that the migratory species spends the summer months. We shall not see her like until it is misty and mellow fruitfulness time again, which just for those of you keeping score, is my cliché, not theirs.

After 21 weeks, the programme finished as it began — in holiday

never, never land, where presenters never grow old, where the pound never falls and where brand new cruise liners never break down. It's a land where film reports always come in three —

Chalmers was on board the *Orana* for her maiden voyage, John Carter was in Switzerland, turning a practised blind eye to the fact that two nights at a real-life Hotel du Lac costs the same as a fortnight in Cornwall, and Anna Walker was in Thailand, desperately copying her script out of a guidebook.

Images of a diverse land whose cultural and historical independence has been cherished and preserved for generations of visitors to appreciate, struck me as a curious way to begin any report. But five minutes and five outflits later, she was still at it. What had made travelling to this "traditional but very sophisticated country" so worthwhile was — wait for it —

"the Thai people themselves — they welcome foreigners with genuine affection to their land of smiles". Not her cliché, I suspect, but the tourist office's.

But as Chalmers and her gang depart, exotic summer visitors have already arrived on our shores, including — for one week only — the lesser spotted Letterman. Or should that be the frequently spotted Letterman, the CBS's chatty host is not exactly retiring. Nor, it seems, are British studio audiences any longer, if the noise accompanying *The Late Show with David Letterman* in London (Sky One) is anything to go by. Polite applause is out of the window. These days we can whoop and holler with the best of them. I blame Oprah.

A few days ago an American journalist rang to inquire how I thought Letterman — whose London shows will be repeated

REVIEW



Matthew Bond

next week on BBC 2 — would go down with British audiences. I said his high-energy humour would travel (it does) that perhaps the British didn't need each joke signalled by a drum roll (we don't) and that his nightly Top Ten (a silly list, normally linked to a topical subject) would be even more excruciating once we knew what he was talking about (it definitely is). As for the "stupid pet

tricks", an inexplicably regular feature in Letterman's show, I adopted a faintly superior tone. After 25 years of *Nightline* and *Thru the Night* I thought we British had pretty much got stupid pet tricks out of our system. Boy, was I wrong. The Labrador cross bounding up and down on a set of scales on Tuesday night was one of the television highlights of 1995, only narrowly beaten by Letterman's gastronomic tour of west London last night in the company of Zsa Zsa Gabor.

Canines apart, Letterman's visit got off to a curiously low key start on Tuesday night, when his only guests were Elton John (better at singing than chatting) and his mother (Letterman's not John's). But by last night Letterman was back on form with Pierce Brosnan, Jennifer Saunders and Joanna Lumley. Elvira Costello and, guest-starring in the band, Chuck Berry and Little Richard. In one show: a

whole series of Wogan has run on less.

Back on the terrestrial channels, two new series were dealing with the last great taboos of the modern world — death and camcorders. Somewhat curiously, *The Long Goodbye* (BBC 2) has been given a tea-time slot, presumably by someone convinced that if you have the living death of *Neighbours* on BBC 1 you might as well have the real thing on BBC 2.

And how real, as Zoe Wanamaker talked quietly and movingly about the last weeks of her father's life. Sam Wanamaker's biggest regret was that he did not live long enough to see his beloved Globe Theatre completed. His daughter's was that his death from cancer was so agonisingly prolonged. Death, she thought, should be about honour and dignity, not excruciating pain. "I really think it outrageous that he

was not allowed to die like that." Bravely she admitted that, while she had considered helping to end his suffering, the actual deed was beyond her. Her father had no such compunction, attempting an overdose. His reaction on waking to find himself still in the land of the dying was despair. "I don't believe it," he cried: "this is a joke. It wasn't."

I-Camcorder (Channel 4), got off to an enjoyably energetic start that took up the tarnished image of those for whom life is incomplete without one eye glued to a black, plastic box and embraced it, right down to how to conjure a home-made microphone windsock out of what looked suspiciously like fur from an anorak hood. The commendable aim is to help us make better home videos, but as long as the host and instructor, Robert Llewellyn, keeps up his wicked impersonation of Jeremy Clarkson, I don't really care.

- BBC1**
- 6.00 Business Breakfast (56838)
 - 7.00 BBC Breakfast News (10792321)
 - 9.05 *Kilroy*. Robert Kilroy Smith chairs a studio discussion on a topical subject (s) (1067147)
 - 10.00 News (Ceefax), regional news and weather (1071654) 10.05 *EastEnders* — The Early Days (i) (Ceefax) (1123588)
 - 10.35 *Good Morning with Anne and Nick*. Weekday magazine (s) (4510050)
 - 12.00 News (Ceefax), regional news and weather (1068418) 12.05 *Pebble Mill* with Alan Titchmarsh (s) (577825) 12.05 Regional News and weather (15106470)
 - 1.00 One O'Clock News (Ceefax) and weather (62296) 1.30 *Neighbours*. (Ceefax) (s) (3800256)
 - 1.50 *Going for Gold*. The equestrian Kelly Kelly with another round of the general knowledge quiz with European contestants (s) (3402532)
 - 2.15 *FILM: The Iron Bitch* (1959) starring Bob Hope, Katharine Hepburn and James Robertson. A disillusioned female Russian pilot flies to West Berlin where a US Army major is given the task of introducing her to Western ways while she tries to convert him to communism. Directed by Ralph Thomas (753128)
 - 3.50 *Pingo* (3864662) 3.55 *Why Did the Chicken?* School term quiz show (i) (s) (5933321) 4.10 *Speed Racer* (Ceefax) (2833331) 4.35 *The Ant and Dec Show* (Ceefax) (s) (1730499)
 - 5.00 *Newsround* (Ceefax) (5021296) 5.10 *Escape from Jupiter*. Science-fiction adventure series. (Ceefax) (s) (5322234)
 - 5.35 *Neighbours* (i) (Ceefax) (s) (738654)
 - 6.00 Six O'Clock News (Ceefax) and weather (963) 6.30 Regional news magazines (215)
 - 7.00 Top of the Pops. (Ceefax) (s) (3050)



Michael French as David Wicks (7.30pm)

- 7.30 *EastEnders*. David takes Bianca for a driving lesson (Ceefax) (s) (490)
- 8.00 *Wildlife on One: The Tale of the Peacock and the Tiger*. (Ceefax) (s) (9470)
- 8.30 *Paul Merton's Life of Comedy*. The comedian introduces another selection of clips from 40 years of television comedy. (Ceefax) (s) (8505)
- 9.00 *Nine O'Clock News* (Ceefax), regional news and weather (9215)
- 9.30 *Crimewatch UK*. Nick Ross and Sue Cook appeal for help in solving the murder of Janet Brown, a Neighbourhood Watch co-ordinator. (Ceefax) (244296)
- 10.20 *Question Time* introduced by David Dimbleby in Plymouth. The guests are the crime novelist Jessica Mann and MPs Emma Nicholson, John Denham and Nicholas Harvey. (Ceefax) (866692)
- 11.20 *Crimewatch UK Update*. (Ceefax) (562789)
- 11.30 *FILM: Butterfield 8* (1960) starring Elizabeth Taylor, in an Oscar-winning role, and Laurence Harvey. A drama about a high-class New York hooker who falls for a married man. Directed by Daniel Mann. (Ceefax) (522437)
- 11.55 *Weather* (4322426)

- BBC2**
- 8.20 *Open University*
 - 8.00 *Breakfast News* (7055586) 8.15 *Westminster* On-Line with Andrew Neil (s) (9888888)
 - 9.00 *Daytime on Two*. Educational programmes Plus, for children, 10.00-10.25 Playdays (1134692) 1.45 *Storytime* (8627905) 2.00 *The Little Polar Bear* (1202284) 2.05 *Henry Jeremy* (12027505)
 - 2.10 *The Hollywood Collection*. Marilyn Monroe — Beyond the Legend (s) (5261165)
 - 3.00 News (Ceefax) and weather followed by *Westminster* with Nick Ross (s) (782331) 3.55 *News* (Ceefax) and weather (3881505)
 - 4.00 *Today's the Day*. Recent history quiz (s) (128)
 - 4.30 *Ready, Steady, Cook* (s) (352)
 - 5.00 *The Oprah Winfrey Show*. The guests are teenagers who either are, or want to be, pregnant (Ceefax) (s) (2672657)
 - 5.40 *The Long Goodbye*. Jimmy Mulville discusses his father's suicide (713741)
 - 6.00 *Quantum Leap* (i). (Ceefax) (s) (859678)
 - 6.45 *Lifeways*. A secretary changes places with her boss (i). (Ceefax) (s) (254741)
 - 7.00 *The Mrs Merton Show* (i). (Ceefax) (s) (1692)
 - 7.30 *First Sight: Over or Under?* A report on the battle for dominance in the cross-Channel travel market. Wales: Russian Wonderland; East: Matter of Fact; Midlands: Midlands Report; South: Southern Eye — Decibel Hell. A report on neighbour noise, the environmental menace of the 1990s; South-west: Close Up; West: Close Up West (741)
 - 8.00 *Mindreaders*. Asylum — Haven or Hell? A documentary series based on the casebooks of a south London community psychiatric team. (Ceefax) (s) (7012)



Chef Gary Rhodes goes to Ireland (8.30pm)

- 8.30 *More Rhodes Around Britain*. (Ceefax) (s) (5147)
- 9.00 *Screen Two: The Absence of War*. (Ceefax) (s) (8586)
- 10.30 *Newsnight*. (Ceefax) (s) (31168)
- 11.15 *Late Review* with Mark Lawson (s) (786302)
- 11.55 *Weather* (126296) 12.00 *Open View* (s) (8947635)
- 12.05 *Engineering Mechanics*. Velocity Diagrams (504722) 12.30 *This True Book of Ours* — The Human Body. The work of 18th-century anatomists (572927) 12.55 *The Day in Parliament* (s) (752083), Ends at 1.25
- 4.30 *BBC Select: Developing Family Library* (56242) 5.00-5.15 *Strathclyde TV* — Putting You in the Picture (977460)
- 5.30-6.00 *RCN Nursing Update* (56068)

VideoPlus+ and the Video PlusCodes

The numbers next to each TV programme listing are Video PlusCodes. These codes allow you to programme your VideoPlus+ receiver to automatically switch on at the start of a programme. For more information on VideoPlus+ and Video PlusCodes, see the back of this issue. For more information on VideoPlus+ and Video PlusCodes, see the back of this issue. For more information on VideoPlus+ and Video PlusCodes, see the back of this issue.



John Thaw fights for Labour (BBC2, 9.00pm)

Screen Two: The Absence of War (BBC2, 9.00pm)

David Hare's play was first performed a couple of years ago and its central character is nothing like Tony Blair, but the story of a Labour leader trying to modernise the party to reverse a string of electoral defeats is still apposite. The dilemma for the embattled George Jones (John Thaw) is that if he speaks from the heart he risks alienating the middle ground and if he sublimates his passion he comes across as woolly and dull. The play depicts a decent but weak man at odds with his shadowy Chancellor and buffeted by differing advice from a clutch of advisers. Richard Eyre brings his National Theatre production to the screen with zest and fluency, while Thaw's forceful performance gives almost a tragic dimension to the flawed hero.

True Stories: Maradona (Channel 4, 9.30pm)

In the space of a few minutes during Argentina's 1986 World Cup game against England, Diego Maradona scored one goal with his fist and another through pure footballing brilliance. This detailed and intelligent portrait keeps the two sides finely and fairly balanced. There is much to admire in the poor boy from the Buenos Aires slums whose talent won him admiration wherever it was displayed. There must be sympathy for the cynical way he was manipulated by the Argentine regime and routinely hacked down by less skilled opponents. Against that is the shame of drug-taking and verbal assaults on referees during his new career as a manager. Perhaps the real villains are the media, for first making a god of him and then setting out to destroy him when things went wrong.

More Rhodes Around Britain (BBC2, 8.30pm)

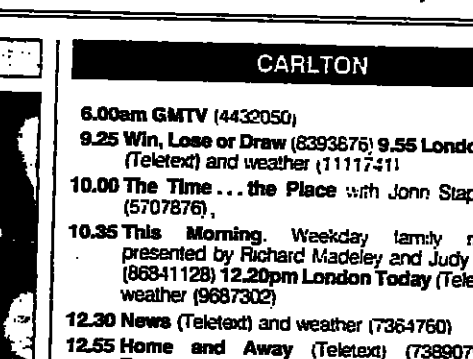
The spiky-haired chef is off on his travels again, starting in Northern Ireland. Immediately he is embroiled in an argument about the right way to cook chump (the Belfast accent for mashed potato and spring onions) but the outcome is a deliciously messy weather may be dismal but trust Gary to cheer us up, as he lashes into more of his self-congratulatory superlatives. "I think this is absolutely sensational," he says as he surveys his handiwork with, wait for it, boiled bacon and red cabbage. He is a likeable and genuine chap that it never ceases to amaze me. Among the other local treats he tackles are soda bread and a chocolate and coffee cake made with a hint of Irish whiskey.

3-D (ITV, 7.30pm)

Hazel Burton is 35, which is both her age and her approximate weight in stones. The trouble started when she was bullied at school for being plump and turned to food for comfort. Her eating binges have continued. Her condition is known as morbid obesity. If she does not lose weight soon, she will die. The film uses Hazel's case to highlight the lack of support and treatment available for overweight people. Many doctors refuse to take obese patients seriously, and there are only seven National Health Service obesity clinics in Britain. Hazel, meanwhile, faces a stomach-stapling operation. It has a one-in-four mortality rate but could be her last chance.

More Rhodes Around Britain (BBC2, 8.30pm)

The spiky-haired chef is off on his travels again, starting in Northern Ireland. Immediately he is embroiled in an argument about the right way to cook chump (the Belfast accent for mashed potato and spring onions) but the outcome is a deliciously messy weather may be dismal but trust Gary to cheer us up, as he lashes into more of his self-congratulatory superlatives. "I think this is absolutely sensational," he says as he surveys his handiwork with, wait for it, boiled bacon and red cabbage. He is a likeable and genuine chap that it never ceases to amaze me. Among the other local treats he tackles are soda bread and a chocolate and coffee cake made with a hint of Irish whiskey.



Hazel Burton and her husband (7.30pm)

- CARLTON**
- 6.00am GMTV (4432050)
 - 9.25 *Win, Lose or Draw* (839676) 9.55 *London Today* (Teletext) and weather (1111721)
 - 10.00 *The Time...the Place* with John Stapleton (s) (57878)
 - 10.35 *This Morning*. Weekday family magazine presented by Richard Madeley and Judy Finnigan (8684112) 12.30 *London Today* (Teletext) and weather (7867302)
 - 12.30 News (Teletext) and weather (7364760)
 - 12.55 *Home and Away* (Teletext) (7390079) 1.25 *Emmerdale* (i) (Teletext) (1600215) 1.55 *A Country Practice* (s) (47557401)
 - 2.20 *Vanessa* (Teletext) (s) (2014563) 2.50 *Gardeners' Diary*. Includes tips on the general care of houseplants (2598321)
 - 3.20 *ITN News* headlines (Teletext) (2779055) 3.25 *London Today* (Teletext) and weather (3128598)
 - 3.30 *The Riddlers* (i) (5921302) 3.40 *Wizards* (i) (s) (267449) 3.50 *Garfield and Friends* (i) (8201383) 4.20 *Saturday Superquiz* (Teletext) (s) (2684383) 4.45 *Ant-Man* (i) (Teletext) (s) (1754079)
 - 5.10 *After 5 with Carol Keating* (Teletext) (1465147) 5.40 *ITN Early Evening News* (Teletext) and weather (184598)
 - 5.55 *Your Shout*. Viewers' opinions (590418)
 - 6.00 *Home and Away* (i) (Teletext) (401)
 - 6.30 *London Tonight* (Teletext) (383)
 - 7.00 *Emmerdale*. (Teletext) (5418)



Diego Maradona: football superstar (8.30pm)

- 7.30 *THE 30* (3-5)
- 8.00 *The Bill: Never Forget a Face*. Croft hopes that he can jog the memory of the only witness to a brutal assault. (Teletext) (4166)
- 8.30 *Heartbeat*. Face Value starring Nick Berry and Niamh Cusack. A CND rally causes a rift between Nick and Kate (i). (Teletext) (s) (25505)
- 9.30 *Animal Detectives: Parrots*. Environmental Investigation Agency detectives expose the illegal trade in African grey parrots, who are trapped in the wild, smuggled across international borders and then shipped to Europe and America. (Teletext) (s) (21302)
- 10.00 *News at Ten* (Teletext) and weather (30331)
- 10.30 *London Tonight* (Teletext) and weather (583321)
- 10.40 *The Frost Programme*. Sir David Frost is joined by Frank Bruno and Gordon Kaye (s) (574234)
- 11.40 *Carlton Sport* — World League of American Football with Alton Byrd (497165)
- 12.15 *Alan Nation* (i) (710335)
- 1.10 *Shift* (571884)
- 2.05 *The Beat* (i) (s) (735003)
- 3.00 *The Album Show* (i) (s) (707426)
- 3.55 *On the Live Side* featuring Ahmad Jamal (i) (s) (3818945)
- 4.05 *The Little Picture Show* (i) (3265451)
- 5.00 *Vanessa* (i). (Teletext) (s) (40258)
- 5.30 *ITN Morning News* (41722). Ends at 6.00

SATELLITE

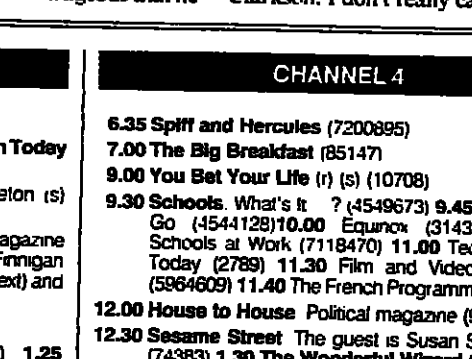
- THE CHILDREN'S CHANNEL**
- 6.00am *Cartoon Street* (16126) 7.00 *Some of the Hedgehog* (82161) 7.30 *Campy Crocodiles* (82161) 8.00 *Chapman Jones* (11020) 8.30 *Super Mario Bros* (39126) 8.45 *Casper* (39070) 9.00 *Sesame Street* (82161) 9.30 *Madeline* (21437) 10.30 *Top of the Pops* (145330) 11.30 *Cartoon Land* (145330) 12.00 *Who's the Boss?* (145330) 12.30 *Top of the Pops* (145330) 1.00 *Who's the Boss?* (145330) 1.30 *Top of the Pops* (145330) 2.00 *Who's the Boss?* (145330) 2.30 *Top of the Pops* (145330) 3.00 *Who's the Boss?* (145330) 3.30 *Top of the Pops* (145330) 4.00 *Who's the Boss?* (145330) 4.30 *Top of the Pops* (145330) 5.00 *Who's the Boss?* (145330) 5.30 *Top of the Pops* (145330) 6.00 *Who's the Boss?* (145330) 6.30 *Top of the Pops* (145330) 7.00 *Who's the Boss?* (145330) 7.30 *Top of the Pops* (145330) 8.00 *Who's the Boss?* (145330) 8.30 *Top of the Pops* (145330) 9.00 *Who's the Boss?* (145330) 9.30 *Top of the Pops* (145330) 10.00 *Who's the Boss?* (145330) 10.30 *Top of the Pops* (145330) 11.00 *Who's the Boss?* (145330) 11.30 *Top of the Pops* (145330) 12.00 *Who's the Boss?* (145330) 12.30 *Top of the Pops* (145330)

NICKELDEON

- 7.00am *Nickelodeon* including Deep Sea Cam (82161) 7.15 *Who's the Boss?* (145330) 7.30 *Who's the Boss?* (145330) 7.45 *Who's the Boss?* (145330) 8.00 *Who's the Boss?* (145330) 8.15 *Who's the Boss?* (145330) 8.30 *Who's the Boss?* (145330) 8.45 *Who's the Boss?* (145330) 9.00 *Who's the Boss?* (145330) 9.15 *Who's the Boss?* (145330) 9.30 *Who's the Boss?* (145330) 9.45 *Who's the Boss?* (145330) 10.00 *Who's the Boss?* (145330) 10.15 *Who's the Boss?* (145330) 10.30 *Who's the Boss?* (145330) 10.45 *Who's the Boss?* (145330) 11.00 *Who's the Boss?* (145330) 11.15 *Who's the Boss?* (145330) 11.30 *Who's the Boss?* (145330) 11.45 *Who's the Boss?* (145330) 12.00 *Who's the Boss?* (145330) 12.15 *Who's the Boss?* (145330) 12.30 *Who's the Boss?* (145330)

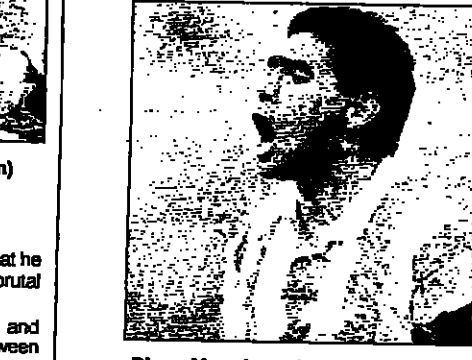
UK GOLD

- 9.00am *Cartoon Street* (16126) 9.30 *Some of the Hedgehog* (82161) 10.00 *Chapman Jones* (11020) 10.30 *Super Mario Bros* (39126) 10.45 *Casper* (39070) 11.00 *Sesame Street* (82161) 11.30 *Madeline* (21437) 12.30 *Top of the Pops* (145330) 1.00 *Who's the Boss?* (145330) 1.30 *Top of the Pops* (145330) 2.00 *Who's the Boss?* (145330) 2.30 *Top of the Pops* (145330) 3.00 *Who's the Boss?* (145330) 3.30 *Top of the Pops* (145330) 4.00 *Who's the Boss?* (145330) 4.30 *Top of the Pops* (145330) 5.00 *Who's the Boss?* (145330) 5.30 *Top of the Pops* (145330) 6.00 *Who's the Boss?* (145330) 6.30 *Top of the Pops* (145330) 7.00 *Who's the Boss?* (145330) 7.30 *Top of the Pops* (145330) 8.00 *Who's the Boss?* (145330) 8.30 *Top of the Pops* (145330) 9.00 *Who's the Boss?* (145330) 9.30 *Top of the Pops* (145330) 10.00 *Who's the Boss?* (145330) 10.30 *Top of the Pops* (145330) 11.00 *Who's the Boss?* (145330) 11.30 *Top of the Pops* (145330) 12.00 *Who's the Boss?* (145330) 12.30 *Top of the Pops* (145330)



Diego Maradona: football superstar (8.30pm)

- CHANNEL 4**
- 6.35 *Spiff and Hercules* (7200895)
 - 7.00 *The Big Breakfast* (55147)
 - 9.00 *You Bet Your Life* (i) (s) (10708)
 - 9.30 *Schools*. What's it? (4549673) 9.45 *Ready, Set, Go* (4541228) 10.00 *Equinox* (3143234) 10.53 *Schools at Work* (718470) 11.00 *Technology for Today* (2789) 11.30 *Film and Video Showcase* (584609) 11.40 *The French Programme* (3283296)
 - 12.00 *House to House*. Political magazine (80944)
 - 12.30 *Sesame Street*. The guest is Susan Sarandon (i) (74383) 1.30 *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz* (i) (7507168)
 - 1.55 *Profile of Nature*. Canadian wildlife film-maker John Baw visits the western United States, Ecuador and the Andes to record the lives of hummingbirds (i) (9695742)
 - 2.25 *Channel 4 Racing* from York. Brought Scott introduces live coverage of the 2.35, 3.05, 3.40 and 4.10 races (s) (1996382). Followed by *Consenting Adults*. Series coinciding with Adult Learning Week. (Teletext) (s)
 - 4.30 *Fifteen to One*. (Teletext) (s) (708)
 - 5.00 *Ricki Lake*. The guests are women who claim they are authorities on men. (Teletext) (s) (6261437)
 - 5.45 *Terraviva*. A Deputy Dawg cartoon (334019)
 - 6.00 *The Cooby Show* (i). (Teletext) (s) (673)
 - 6.30 *Saved by the Bell*. Campus comedy. (Teletext) (s) (925)
 - 7.00 *Channel 4 News* (Teletext) and weather (589963)
 - 7.55 *Consenting Adults* (i). (Teletext) (s) (69079)
 - 8.00 *Fair Game: Sweet FA*. In the fourth of his six-part series Greg Dyke investigates how the business of football transfers has been brought into disrepute. (Teletext) (s) (2708)
 - 8.30 *NEW Crystal Maze*. Edward Tudor-Pole leads the first of 13 teams of contestants through the four zones of the crystal maze. (Teletext) (s) (23147)



Diego Maradona: football superstar (8.30pm)

- 9.30 *True Stories: Maradona*. (Teletext) (s) (590658)
- 10.50 *That Sunday*. A First Frame romantic comedy in which a man and a woman each give their side of the story of their relationship (i) (49299)
- 11.10 *Pulp: Do You Remember The First Time?* The popular band ask a number of people, including John Peel, Vic Reeves and Jo Brand, if they remember the first time they had sex (i) (340418)
- 11.40 *Omega Rising* — *Woman of Rastafari*. A look at the emergence of Rastafari from a woman's point of view. Being shown in tribute to the programme's director, Elnora Davis, who died earlier this year. (Teletext) (s) (498444). Followed by *Consenting Adults* (i)
- 12.00am *Dispatches* (i). (Teletext) (808416)
- 1.35 *FILM: Something For Joey* (1977) starring Marc Singer, Jeff Lynne and Geraldine Page. A made-for-television true-life story about the relationship between a college football star and his young brother who is dying of leukaemia. Directed by Lou Antonio (826258). Ends at 3.15

UK LIVING

- 6.00am *Agony Hour* (492224) 7.00 *Living* (727470) 8.00 *Health UK* (487234) 8.30 *8.00 News of the Week* (82058) 9.00 *Sims* (108349) 9.30 *Robert Hood* (144470) 10.00 *ITN Early Evening News* (1465147) 10.30 *ITN Early Evening News* (1465147) 11.00 *ITN Early Evening News* (1465147) 11.30 *ITN Early Evening News* (1465147) 12.00 *ITN Early Evening News* (1465147) 12.30 *ITN Early Evening News* (1465147) 1.00 *ITN Early Evening News* (1465147) 1.30 *ITN Early Evening News* (1465147) 2.00 *ITN Early Evening News* (1465147) 2.30 *ITN Early Evening News* (1465147) 3.00 *ITN Early Evening News* (1465147) 3.30 *ITN Early Evening News* (1465147) 4.00 *ITN Early Evening News* (1465147) 4.30 *ITN Early Evening News* (1465147) 5.00 *ITN Early Evening News* (1465147) 5.30 *ITN Early Evening News* (1465147) 6.00 *ITN Early Evening News* (1465147) 6.30 *ITN Early Evening News* (1465147) 7.00 *ITN Early Evening News* (1465147) 7.30 *ITN Early Evening News* (1465147) 8.00 *ITN Early Evening News* (1465147) 8.30 *ITN Early Evening News* (1465147) 9.00 *ITN Early Evening News* (1465147) 9.30 *ITN Early Evening News* (1465147) 10.00 *ITN Early Evening News* (1465147) 10.30 *ITN Early Evening News* (1465147) 11.00 *ITN Early Evening News* (1465147) 11.30 *ITN Early Evening News* (1465147) 12.00 *ITN Early Evening News* (1465147) 12.30 *ITN Early Evening News* (1465147

Cricket split by self-appointed reformers

BY ALAN LEE
CRICKET CORRESPONDENT

ENGLISH cricket, propelled towards change and rationalisation by one more winter of servility on the international stage, is showing its worst, most mutinous colours. At a time for singleness of purpose from all who can influence the future, the game is instead advertising disunity and distrust.

Power and profit may be the corrupting incentives behind the latest outbreak of divisive behaviour, in which an unofficial, self-appointed group, purportedly representing five of the country's biggest county clubs, has alienated the remaining counties by what many are prepared to condemn as a subversive operation.

There is nothing new in the belief by five Test match-staging clubs — Lancashire, Yorkshire, Warwickshire, Nottinghamshire and Surrey — that the county championship should be split into two divisions.

the one-day programme streamlined and the day-to-day decisions taken by a central executive. Individually, most have expressed such views before. I believe them to be proposals worthy of discussion. But they have been concocted, leaked and embellished in such a way that sinister connotations are being drawn.

Feelings run so high over this botched attempt at radical reform that Alan Smith, the normally reticent chief executive of the Test and County Cricket Board (TCCB) said yesterday: "I much regret that members of the board are clearly unhappy at the way this has been handled. I am especially upset because I have to try to keep the family together and it doesn't help when one part of the TCCB seems at odds with another."

Smith confirmed that the five-man group, headed by Tony Cross, the vice-chairman of Warwickshire, the county champions, had no official power. "They are not-

ing to do with the board," he said. "We have a Test grounds advisory sub-committee but this is something separate. They are coming to see me on Monday but after all the work we have put in on the formation of a new English Cricket Board, and all the soundings we have taken, it is disappointing to have feelings aroused in this way."

Mike Vickins, the long-serving

secretary of Worcestershire, said he found the conduct of the five "appalling" and "underhand", adding: "I think there will be widespread anger throughout the game. I believe there is a hidden agenda, that it is the tip of the iceberg in a move towards a Super League. But I don't think it's got a cat in hell's chance. It is such a pity to suggest disunity when we had such a

wonderful opportunity to get together and get things right."

It could hardly be more untimely, yet the climate is such that none can be surprised. Only this week, one of the leading sponsors of the England team, Whittingdale, has withdrawn. Economic reality played its part, for there were those within the company who could see little return for their outlay, yet the

creator of the sponsorship, Patrick Whittingdale, used the opportunity to criticise openly the man-management of Raymond Illingworth, the chairman of selectors.

It is not in Illingworth's nature to mutely accept such a rebuke and, predictably, he struck back yesterday. "How long has he been involved in the game on the inside?" he asked. "And how long have I been involved?" But Whittingdale's lament was not a lonely one. Many others are suspicious of Illingworth's power and critical of his schoolmasterly treatment of the captain, Michael Atherton.

The upshot is that the international programme will begin next week with as much attention focused on personalities and relationships as there is on the priority of defeating the West Indies. It is one more own goal for a game that is having to contend with players moving towards militancy over levels of pay and what could

become an unseemly squabble over the destiny of the skillfully negotiated deal on television rights.

And always, lurking in the background, there is the great god television. No benign philanthropist, this medium, more a moomed and increasingly manipulative arm of the game, one that may soon be acting as puppeteer for a show that bears little resemblance to the game of century-old tradition.

Of course, the game must adapt to the times, play up its profile and demonstrate a competitive and marketable edge. Otherwise, it will be swamped in the ruthless, racketeering sporting market-place. But it must still proceed democratically, around the national team and in the corridors of Lord's, for it will not take many more divisions before the nightmarish scenario of breakaway groups of clubs, unofficial satellite leagues and highly-paid but lowly-motivated players performing for their television employers becomes a reality.

Atherton speaks out on pressures

AT A TIME when the future of English cricket is the subject of lively debate, the national team's two most recent captains, Michael Atherton and Graham Gooch, last night took part in *The Times*/Dillons cricket forum at Westminster Central Hall (Simon Wilde writes). The topic of debate was "English Cricket: What Future?"

In front of an audience of almost 500, Atherton spoke about the pressures with which the modern international cricketer has to cope and the way the county system — which some critics would like to see

radically overhauled — operates. Gooch focused on the mental strength a player requires to succeed at the highest level of the sport, the area where English players have often been found wanting, and the changes that confront players at various stages of their careers.

Atherton and Gooch were joined on the platform by Micky Stewart, the former England manager, Richie Benaud, the former Australia captain, and Alan Lee, cricket correspondent of *The Times*, who was in the chair.

Goalkeeper hurt in Arsenal defeat

Broken ankle puts Seaman out of England's plans

BY OUR SPORTS STAFF

DAVID SEAMAN, the Arsenal and England goalkeeper, will not be available to the national squad for the Umbro Cup tournament next month after breaking his ankle during Arsenal's 2-1 defeat in the opening game of their three-match tour of China.

Seaman was taken to hospital and had a plaster cast put on the ankle, but will be out of action for two months, which means he misses the tournament involving England, Japan, Sweden and Brazil.

The manner in which he was injured was typical of the recent run of bad luck that has bedevilled the goalkeeper who, last week, was left helpless by Nayim's 50-yard lob as Arsenal lost the European Cup Winners' Cup final to Real Zaragoza in the final minute of extra time.

He was dribbling the ball

out of his area when he slipped awkwardly, misdirecting a pass that fell into the path of Lu Jun, a Chinese defender, who lobbed the ball into the empty net.

Cao Xiaodong put the Chinese team further ahead before Andy Linighan pulled a goal back for Arsenal. Told to Arsenal's misery, Stefan Schwarz was sent off for two bookable offences and Ian Wright pulled a thigh muscle after just 20 minutes.

While Arsenal continue their tour in the eastern port of Tianjin today, Scotland begin their build-up to the Kirin Cup in Japan with Craig Brown, the manager, vowing to give all 14 outfield players in his squad at least one full cap.

That means full international debuts for the quartet of uncapped under-21 players in the party — Paul Lambert,

Craig Burley, Paul Bernard and Stephen Crawford.

Although none of them would have been selected if so many players had not pulled out of the trip, Brown is adamant that he is not devaluing the award of a Scotland cap in any way.

"We are not throwing away caps for nothing," he said yesterday. "All four of these lads have been excellent members of the under-21 team. Now the question is whether they can make the step up to the full side."

The three goalkeepers in the squad — Jim Leighton, Nicky Walker and Stephen Woods — will not be subject to the same policy, however. Leighton is captain for the matches against Japan, on Sunday, and Ecuador, on May 24, so is certain to play in both games.

"I am not guaranteeing that all the goalkeepers will get a game," Brown said. "Jim Leighton will definitely play and it may be that Nicky Walker or Stephen Woods will get a spell in one of the games."

Roger Spry, formerly with Aston Villa and Sporting Lisbon, will join the Scottish Football Association (SFA) backroom staff in Japan to work as a fitness coach. He has been working with a side in the Japanese city of Kobe.

In England, the Football Association's latest campaign to trap ticket touts will be launched at the FA Cup Final on Saturday. Supporters arriving at Wembley for the game between Manchester United and Everton will be invited to take part in the first survey of ticket distribution carried out by Mori, the independent research company, on behalf of the FA.

Researchers will be inviting supporters to volunteer information on how they acquired their tickets. Questions will be designed to assess the method of ticket distribution and ensure that it is for the benefit of followers of the game.

A spokesman for Mori said: "Any information given will be kept confidential. No names or addresses will be passed on to the FA or any other body."

Ticket touting became a criminal offence this year and the FA is liaising closely with police in an attempt to combat illegal sales.



Dawe, Johnson and Bayfield, out training yesterday, have set off with the England party for the World Cup finals. Photograph: Simon Walker

England pursue cup glory

BY DAVID HANDS, RUGBY CORRESPONDENT

EIGHT years ago, England

left for rugby union's inaugural World Cup in Australasia with no drums, no trumpets; an unpretentious group with much to be unpretentious about. Yesterday, for the third World Cup, which begins in South Africa next Thursday, they passed through Heathrow as one of the favourites to win a tournament now considered to lie behind only the Olympic Games and the football World Cup in popularity.

England and Ireland set out together yesterday, the Irish to Johannesburg, where they meet New Zealand on May 27, England to Durban, where they open against Argentina the same day. Hard on their heels went Wales, who base themselves in Bloemfontein to prepare for their meeting with Japan on May 26.

Scotland arrived in Johannesburg yesterday, accompanied by France, with whom they will duel for leadership of pool D. Scotland's opening game is against the Ivory Coast on May 26 in Pretoria while, on the same day but 50

miles away, France will play Tonga in Rustenburg.

Two of the main contenders, Australia and New Zealand, are already in situ, with Australia planning to name on Sunday the XV that will begin their defence of the trophy won at Twickenham in 1991. They open the tournament against the host nation in Cape Town next Thursday and both countries hope two experienced players will be fit. Rod MacCall, the Australia lock, twisted an ankle yesterday while Francois Pienaar, the South Africa captain, is recovering from a leg injury.

The home unions arrive as local authorities endeavour to play down threats of violence to incoming rugby supporters, of whom some 35,000 are anticipated. Chris Serfontein, the provincial police commissioner for Natal, said: "Contingency plans are in place to deal with any possibility that could affect foreign and local rugby fans."

"While it is undeniable that certain crimes in this province have shown an increase, there

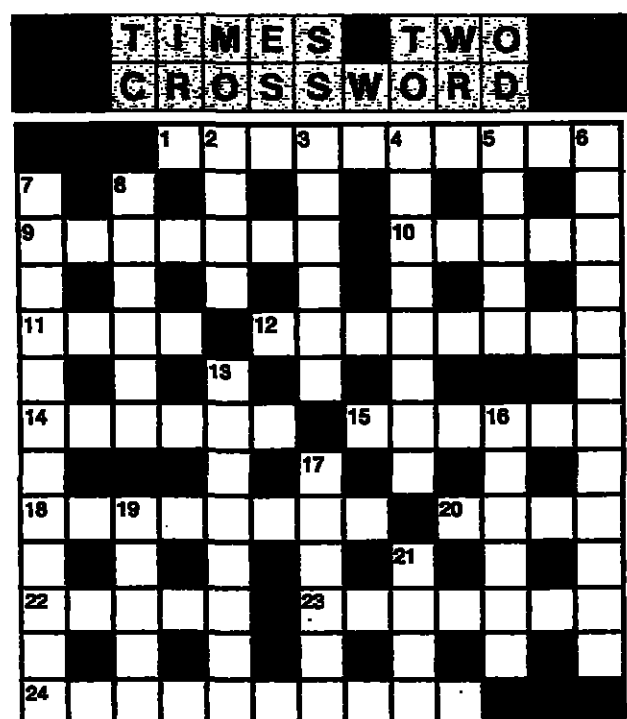
is absolutely no reason for any undue alarm or panic."

Some 500 police will be on duty for the pool B games in Durban after a weekend in which 40 people died, mainly in violence in the KwaZulu-Natal area, some distance from the main city.

It is vital for the sake of trade and tourist links as well as South Africa's sporting future that the tournament is a success. "It is essential to this country and the whole of Africa," Steve Tshwete, the Minister of Sport, said. "We have to show the rest of the world we are ready to stage a sporting spectacle of this magnitude, and we can do it."

Edward Griffiths, chief executive of the South African Rugby Football Union (SARFU), struck a more cautionary note. "The World Cup is very much like an examination which the country as a whole has to pass," he said. "We have to pass in the eyes of the world before we can consider the [2004] Olympic Games."

Travel, page 40



No 473

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|--|--|
| ACROSS | DOWN |
| 1 Whatever the implications (2,3,5) | 2 Cut neatly (4) |
| 9 Restless (7) | 3 Emit allow to escape (3,3) |
| 10 Excel (5) | 4 Cork-lined bottle-top (5,3) |
| 11 Complaint; marsh wader (4) | 5 Start work (3,2); squabble (3,2) |
| 12 Spent (rocket); exhausted (executive) (5,3) | 6 Given poor value (5-7) |
| 14 Obtain with menaces (6) | 7 Six-foot pole, old weapon (1,2) |
| 15 Fleshy hindquarter (6) | 8 Cross eyes (6) |
| 18 Evade, circumvent (8) | 13 First-year university student (8) |
| 20 Interval, duration; on team (4) | 16 Cloth for diner (6) |
| 22 Fright; warning signal (5) | 17 Credence (6) |
| 23 Visualise (7) | 19 Goddess of hunting, moon (5) |
| 24 Irish political party (6,4) | 21 Volcanic Indonesian island, near Java (4) |

- SOLUTION TO NO 472
- ACROSS: 1 Take to heart 7 Larva 8 Not half 10 Give away 11 Coir 13 Assets 15 Hostel 17 Harm 18 Confetti 21 Done for 22 Libya 23 Earthenware
- DOWN: 1 Telegraphed 2 Kirov 3 Tea party 4 Hangar 5 Alto 6 Thaw out 9 For all I care 12 Galfalon 14 Strange 16 Fourth 19 Tibia 20 Afar

TIMES PUBLICATIONS: The Times Guides: English Style & Usage (Hb) £8.99, Japan, Nations of the World, Middle East, Good University Guide 1995-96, Single European Market £9.99 each, Peoples of Europe (Hb) £16.99, European Parliament - June 94 (Hb) £26, The Times Guide to the New British State (Hb) £17.99, The Times Maps (Roadside): The World 48" x 30" £5.99, Ireland 26" x 23" £3.99, British Isles 25" x 36" £5.99, Miscellaneous: The Times Night Sky 1995 £4.50, The Times Illustrated World History (Pb) £13.99, NEW: The Times Illustrated History of the World (Hb) £26, The Sunday Times Book of Answers £4.50, Book of Brainsavers £5.49, Prices include P&P (UK), Send cheques with order payable to Alton Ltd, 51 Manor Lane, London SE13 5JW. Delivery to 8 days. Tel 0181-483 4575 (24hrs) No credit cards.

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